

July 28, '20

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

July 28, 1920

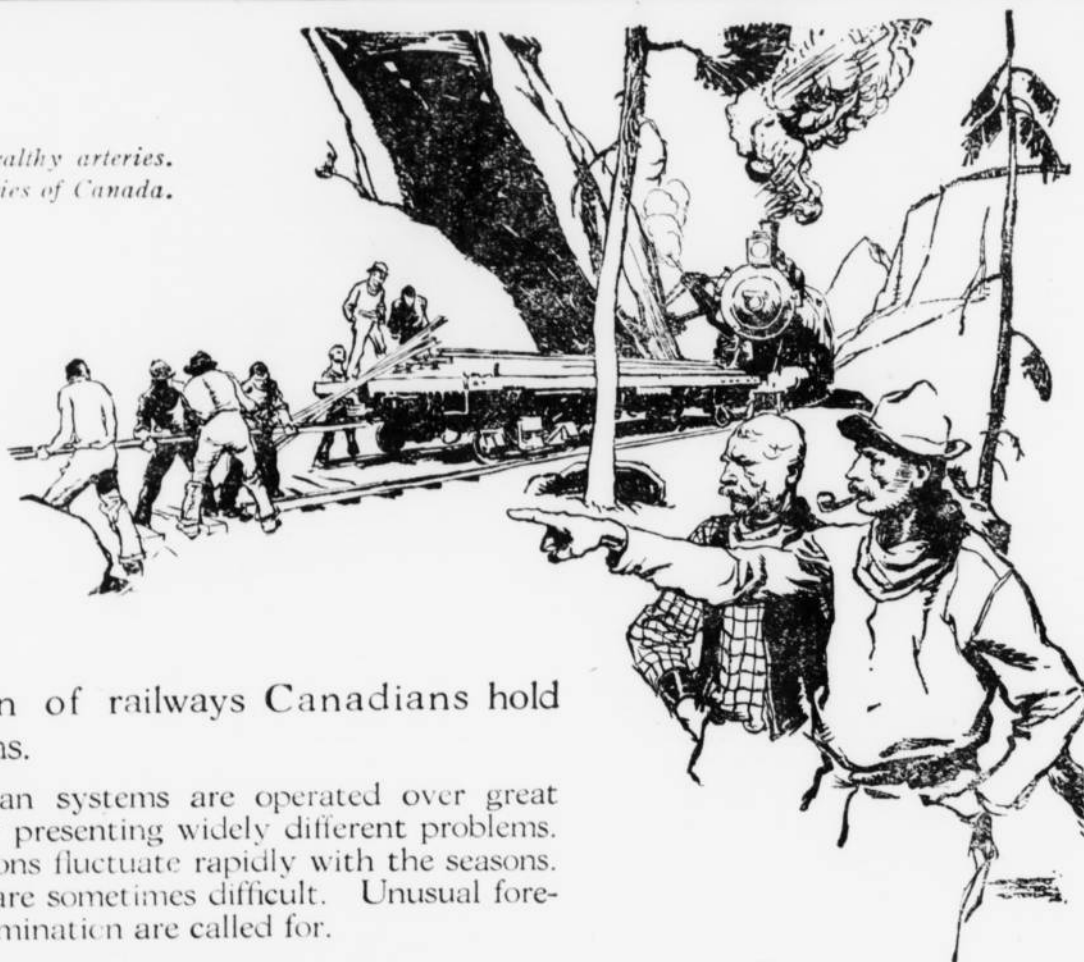
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* * * * *

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* * * * *

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This advertisement is published under the authority of

The Railway Association of Canada
formerly the CANADIAN RAILWAY WAR BOARD

In July 1918 the Canadian roads were threatened with a general strike. To prevent this public catastrophe they agreed to follow the American scale of wage increases. The Government of Canada meantime allowed freight rate increases intended to make up the cost of these new wage rates.

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The new rates yielded them an additional forty-three millions!

The annual deficit on wages alone was thirty-seven millions and is constantly growing!

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

The Guide is published every Wednesday. Subscription price in Canada and throughout the British Empire is \$2.00 per year, except in Winnipeg city where, owing to the extra postage charged, the price is \$2.50 per year. United States and other foreign subscriptions are \$3.00 per year. The price for single copies is five cents.

Subscribers are asked to notify us if there is any difficulty in receiving their paper regularly and promptly. Special request is made that renewal subscriptions should be sent in promptly after receiving notice that the subscription has expired. It is impossible to supply any back copies that may be missed. The yellow address on every subscription label shows the date to which the subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittances for subscriptions should be made direct to The Guide by postal note, post office, bank, or express money order. There is always a risk in sending currency in an envelope.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN,
Editor and Manager.

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July 28, 1920

No. 30



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Associate Editors: J. T. Hull, R. D. Colquhoun, John W. Ward, P. M. Abel, and Mary P. McCallum.

ADVERTISING RATES

Commercial Display 60c. per agate line
Livestock Display 30c. per agate line
Classified 8c. per word per issue

No discount for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stocks, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

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Russell Appeal Refused

W. H. Trueman, K.C., counsel for R. B. Russell, one of the Winnipeg strike leaders convicted of seditious conspiracy, appeared before the judicial committee of the privy council in London, on July 21, and applied for leave to appeal against the conviction. Much importance was attached to the application, not only because of the public interest in the strike trials, but also because it called in question the effectiveness of a law act passed by the Dominion parliament many years ago, forbidding appeals from Canada to the privy council in criminal cases.

After nearly two hours' argument by Mr. Trueman, which developed into a running conversation between counsel and their lordships, the lord chancellor dismissed the petition without calling on Sir John Simon, respondent's lawyer.

The lord chancellor said: "The petitioner asks leave to appeal in a criminal matter. He asks the privy council to advise His Majesty that there should be an exercise of his prerogative. Such advice is only given by your lordships in a very special class of case, which has been clearly defined in a long succession of authorities. It is sufficient for me to say that the petition in this case has entirely failed, in our opinion, to bring the matter within the class of petition."

Reed Goes to Lacombe

F. H. Reed, B.S.A., has been appointed to succeed Geo. H. Hutton, now of the Natural Resources Branch of the C.P.R., as superintendent of the Dominion Government Experimental Farm, at Lacombe, Alta. Mr. Reed graduated from Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, in 1907, and came west a year later as a representative of the Dominion seed branch. He has also been on the staff of the Dominion livestock branch, and for the past year has been assistant superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Brandon.

Record Livestock Sale

Regina, Sask., July 22.—A total of 1,562 horses were sold through the Southern Saskatchewan Co-operative Stock Yards at Moose Jaw today, the sale constituting the largest ever carried out in Western Canada. The total purchase price represented by the sale runs into over \$100,000.

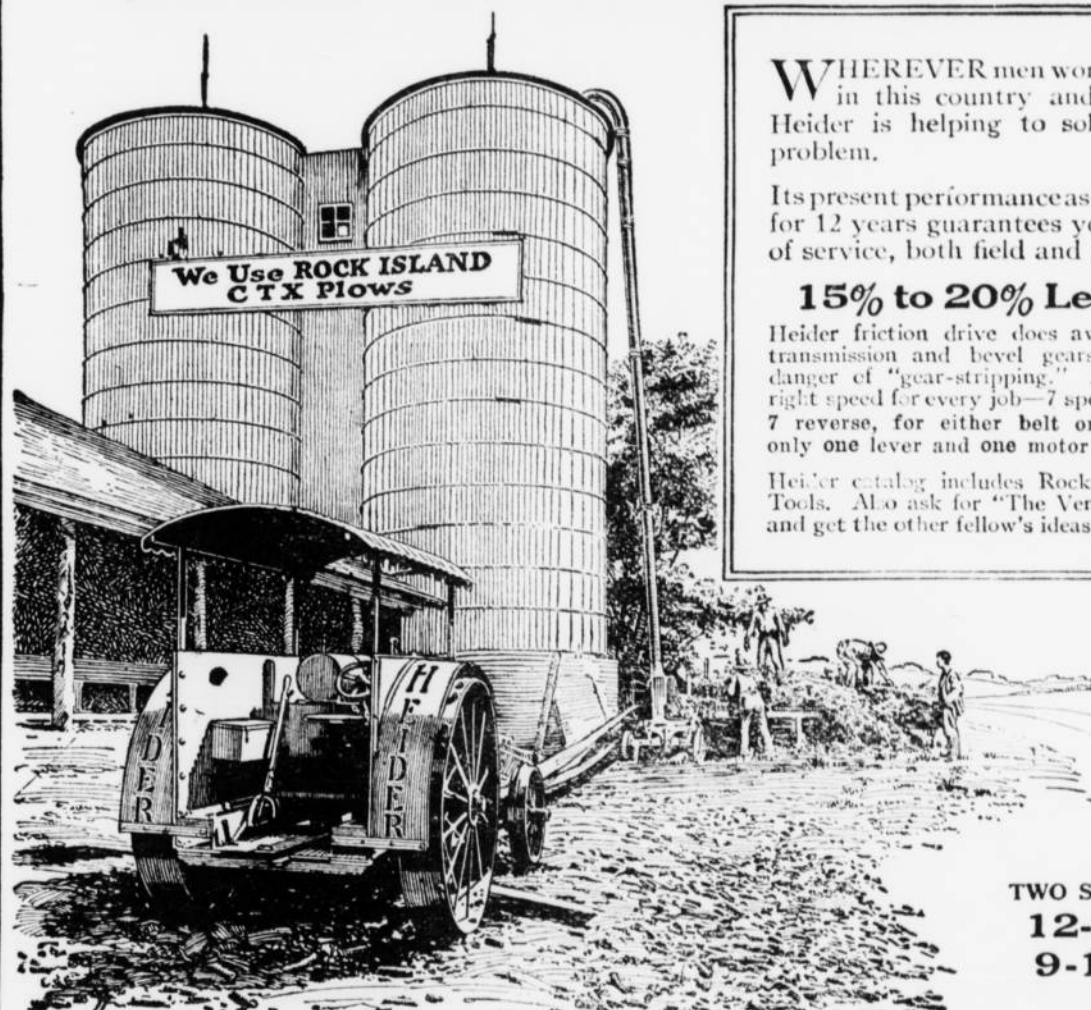
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WHEREVER men work on the farm, in this country and abroad, the Heider is helping to solve the labor problem.

Its present performance as well as records for 12 years guarantees you superiority of service, both field and belt work.

15% to 20% Less Parts

Heider friction drive does away with clutch transmission and bevel gears. There is no danger of "gear-stripping." And there's the right speed for every job—7 speeds forward and 7 reverse, for either belt or traction, with only one lever and one motor speed.

Heider catalog includes Rock Island Tractor Tools. Also ask for "The Verdict of Owners" and get the other fellow's ideas.

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Planning Grain Pool

Chicago, July 23.—Plans for co-operation in marketing of grain and livestock and development of better marketing facilities, were discussed today at a meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

The organization plans a permanent bureau in Chicago, vested with authority to determine the best means of disposing of produce through co-operative efforts. This would eliminate speculation and stabilize prices to the consumer, speakers said.

"We plan to organize local grain interests in every state, so that the producers will have control of the grain until it reaches the consumer," said J. R. Howard, president of the federation. "This is a fight against the broker and the middleman." E. T. Meredith, United States secretary of agriculture, on his way to Washington, after spending a vacation in Iowa, told the delegates that the department of agriculture was conducting research work among the farm organizations so as to promote co-operation with the department.

Excellent Progress

Frank Myers, secretary of the National Farm Grain Dealers' Association, told of the progress in organizing farmers' co-operative elevator companies in the Mississippi Valley. He said there were about 600 in Illinois alone, and 4,000 in the middle west.

A committee of 500 farmers from every state, will call on Senator Harding and Governor Cox, with a request that they state their position on agricultural affairs, it was decided today by the National Board of Farm Organizations. Questionnaires already have

The Grain Growers' Guide

been sent to the candidates by the organization, which, according to officers, represents 16 farm organizations, with a membership of 2,000,000.

Winnipeg Tax Dodgers

More than 100 Winnipeg people have received notice that action will be taken within the next month against them in the exchequer court of Canada, at Ottawa, to enforce collection of unpaid income tax. The taxes in question were due in 1917 and 1918.

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METROPOLITAN BUILDING - VANCOUVER, B.C.

It puts the grain in the sack—does not waste it in the stack



Supplied by the best threshing machine manufacturers
Demanded by the best farmers and threshermen

All the Grain Is Coming to You

Every kernel of the grain you have raised is yours. Then why let any of it go into the straw stack? You don't have to any more. The Grain-Saving Stacker returns to the separator and into the sack or wagon the grain that is blown to the

The Grain-Saving Stacker Delivers It

stack in the ordinary process. Demand the Grain-Saving Stacker on the machine for your next job. See that above trade-mark (in colors) is on each side. Write to any of the list below for full information about this sterling profit-saver.

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Robt. Bell Engine & Thresher Co., Ltd., Sarnia, Ont.	Aultman & Taylor Machinery Co., Mansfield, Ohio
Domination Thresher Co., Ltd., New Hamburg, Ont.	Avery Company, Peoria, Ill.
J. B. Dore & Fils., Ltd., Laprairie, Que.	A. D. Baker Company, Swanton, O.
Ernst Bros. Co., Ltd., Mt. Forest, Ont.	Banting Manufacturing Co., Toledo, Ohio
John Goodison Thresher Co., Ltd., Sarnia, Ont.	Batavia Machine Co., Batavia, N. Y.
Hergott Bros., Ltd., Mildmay, Ont.	Cape Mfg. Co., Cape Girardeau, Mo.
MacDonald Thresher Co., Ltd., Stratford, Ont.	J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., Racine, Wis.
Sawyer-Massey Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.	Clark Machine Co., St. Johnsville, N. Y.
Stewart Sheaf Loader Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.	Ellis Keystone Agricultural Works, Pottstown, Pa.
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	Russell Wind Stacker Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
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	Swayne, Robinson & Company, Richmond, Ind.
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The Grain-Saving Stacker Originated With the Indiana Manufacturing Company, Indianapolis, Ind., Who Also Originated the Wind Stacker.

Greatest Tire Offer Ever Made

While other tire dealers advanced their prices 20 per cent. on March 1st, we still offer the greatest tire bargains ever known in Canada. These tires will give you more mileage per dollar than any other tire on the market, regardless of price.

We will ship genuine, new tires on approval to any address in Canada.

All you need do is send in your order by mail or wire. The tires will reach you express paid, C.O.D. If you are satisfied—buy them—if not, ship them back at our expense.

You will never get tires elsewhere at these prices. Look at them.

Size	Plain Tread	Non Skid Tread
30x3½	\$17.50
32x3½	18.50
31x4	\$19.50	27.50
33x4½	31.50
34x4½	34.50
35x4½	29.50

Other sizes in proportionately low prices. When ordering state size and style—whether "Clincher" or "Straight Wall," Plain or Non-Skid.

Tubes Extraordinary!

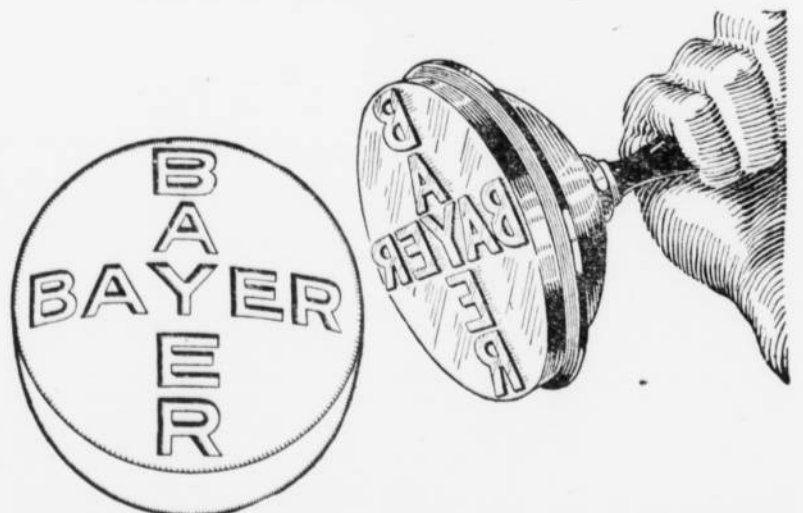
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Always buy an unbroken package of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" which

There is only one Aspirin—"Bayer"—You must say "Bayer"

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Mono-aceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

contains proper directions for Colds, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Neuritis, Joint Pains, and Pain generally.

Handy tin boxes containing 12 tablets cost but a few cents. Druggists also sell larger "Bayer" packages.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 28, 1920

Subscription Price Increased

The enormous increases in the cost of production, over which The Guide has no control, render it necessary to increase the subscription price. Henceforth, the subscription price of The Grain Growers' Guide will be \$2.00 per year, or \$4.00 for three years. Increased costs have been taken care of throughout the war without increasing the subscription price, but it is not possible for The Guide to continue rendering its best service without asking the subscriber to pay more.

During 1919 the price of the white paper on which The Guide is printed cost \$86 per ton; on January 1, 1920, the price was raised to \$95 per ton; on April 1, 1920, it was again increased to \$105 per ton, and finally, on July 1, 1920, it was jumped to \$150 per ton. In six months it will be seen that the increase has been \$64 per ton. The Guide will require approximately 1,000 tons of paper during the next 12 months, which will, therefore, cost \$64,000 more than the same paper cost in 1919. The price from all paper mills is the same, and the publisher has no alternative but to pay it, or cease publication.

The scale of wages paid to the printers union in the city of Winnipeg during the past year has been \$35 for a 48-hour week, or \$5.83 per day. The contract expired on June 30. The union has presented a demand for a minimum wage of \$55 for a 44-hour week, or \$9.16 per day, together with other concessions which, altogether, figure out at an increase of more than 75 per cent. over last year's pay. Negotiations are proceeding and no settlement has been arrived at. The settlement will apply to all printing plants in the city.

For the past 40 years the postage paid on newspapers and magazines has been one-quarter cent per pound. An act passed just before parliament prorogued, increases this charge to three-quarters of a cent per pound on the first of January next, with another increase to one and one-half cents per pound one year later. This increase will cost The Guide approximately \$10,000 additional for the coming year, and \$25,000 additional for the year following.

In addition to these larger items, the cost of engravings, ink, freight rates, office assistance and everything entering into the cost of producing The Guide has increased largely. Altogether the cost of producing The Guide for the next year will be from \$80,000 to \$100,000 more than in 1919. The Guide has but two sources of revenue, namely, from subscriptions and advertising, the latter being considerably the larger. It has been found necessary to increase both the advertising rate and the subscription price, as in no other way could The Guide continue to carry on. These facts are placed before our readers that they may understand fully the problem which confronts us, necessitating an increase in the subscription price from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per year.

A Permanent Tariff Board

The editor of the Canadian Railroader, a weekly which is described as the official organ of the Fifth Sunday Meeting Association of Canada, and which is issued in the interest of all employees in railroad service, is greatly perturbed over the apparent apathy of the farmers with respect to the appointment of a permanent tariff board, and he pathetically exclaims that "honestly" he does not know "how to account for the farmer attitude." The mere fact, he says,

that he has been writing articles in favor of a permanent Tariff Board, "is no reason why The Grain Growers' Guide should reply to them," but "when 1,600 organizations and hundreds of thousands of trades unionists sign resolutions advocating a permanent Tariff Board against the expressed opposition of the farmer movement, then it becomes highly advisable for The Grain Growers' Guide to discuss such a unique and important development. It was the silence of the farmer press with relation to this extraordinary movement of the trades unionists which provoked wonderment and speculation."

"The silence of the farmer press" in connection with the question of a permanent Tariff Board is a figment of Mr. Pierce's imagination. The editorial in The Guide, which drew from Mr. Pierce the above comments, is but one out of a number which have appeared during the last seven or eight years. Mr. Pierce appears to be a new convert to the doctrines of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Canadian Reconstruction Association, and like all new converts he imagines he has got something of such overwhelming importance to impart that he must needs preach it in season and out of season. Frankly, we are suspicious of the assertion that "1,600 organizations and hundreds of thousands of trades unionists" have put themselves behind spontaneous resolutions demanding a permanent Tariff Board. Resolutions may have been passed, but it would be interesting to know the source of the resolutions, and in what circumstances they came before the several organizations. Did they all pass the same resolution, and if so, what propagandist organization fathered it, and what influences guided it to the stage of acceptance?

What is it that Mr. Pierce and the entire protectionist forces of the country now so ardently desire? They want a permanent Tariff Board composed of "scientific, trained economists" who will "view the tariff . . . from a central viewpoint, so as to determine its relation to the welfare of all the people." Now if Mr. Pierce understands the meaning of the words he uses, he will realize that this means a board which will lay down for the government in power the details of tariff policy. The cabinet will not "determine" tariff policy, the board will; otherwise it would have to be admitted that the government was better able than the body of "scientific, trained economists" to determine the relation of the tariff to "the welfare of all the people." If the board has not to make recommendations as to tariff policy, of what more value would it be than a simple commission authorized to collect data for the information of the government? Against the latter The Guide has raised no objection; but no democratic country will tolerate the delegation of authority to an unrepresentative board for the formulation of fiscal policy.

Outside of that we have to say to Mr. Pierce that no "scientific, trained economist" believes in the framing of a scientific tariff. A scientific tariff is an absurdity, a protectionist hallucination. The person who believes in a scientific tariff is one who is convinced not only of the desirability of protection but of its economic soundness. The Guide is convinced of neither the one nor the other. In the last analysis a tariff is a matter of policy not of science; it is a political and economic weapon and a two-edged one at that, injuring the wielder as much as the one against whom it is wielded. All

that the so-called scientific tariffs have accomplished is to make keener the edge of the weapon and to make more terrible the commercial rivalries of the nations. The very reasons given by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and by Mr. Pierce, for the appointment of a permanent Tariff Board are based upon the assumption that protection can be "scientifically" justified. That assumption finds no basis in economic science, hence there is no reason whatever for tariff reformers to attach any value to such a board or to support proposals for its appointment.

The Spa Conference

The Spa Conference, declares Mr. Lloyd George, "was the beginning of big things." It is somewhat unfortunate that a similar view of this getting together of victors and vanquished was not entertained by either the French or the German press, but as both expressed dissatisfaction with the results of the conference it may be presumed that a fair approach to a reasonable compromise was effected. One may hope that insistence upon disarmament for Germany is the prelude to "big things" in the form of a universal agreement for the reduction of fighting machines, and that the hopes of humanity are not to be mocked by a partial disarming enforced by increasing armaments among the enforcers. The disarming of Germany will not remove the threat of another human holocaust if the doctrine of "preparedness" is to prevail in the rest of the world, and the course of the nations determined upon the principle that "war is a biological necessity" and universal peace, in the words of Von Moltke, "a dream and not even a beautiful dream." Against revival of that brutal doctrine all that is best in humanity must be perpetually arrayed.

It is difficult to gather from the reports of the conference to what extent the settlement with regard to coal includes all the provisions of the Peace Treaty in that connection. If the arrangement referred only to deliveries to France there was little departure from the terms of the treaty, and France has very little reason to complain; if it takes in the whole amount that Germany was to deliver to France and the rest of the Allies, then the treaty terms appear to have been cut practically 50 per cent.—a most remarkable concession. The latter can hardly be the case because Germany, before the war, exported more coal than the amount fixed at the conference; on the other hand the amount fixed is in excess of that stated for France in the treaty. Germany certainly cannot deliver the full amount stated in the treaty, not even if her miners were in a physical condition to maintain the pre-war output, because she has lost one-third of her coalfields in ceded territory. The fact that the Allies have agreed to furnish a loan for the purpose of feeding the miners is sufficient indication of the condition of the people, and it moreover indicates the impossibility of the original terms with regard to coal. What the concession means may be gathered from the charge of the French press that Mr. Lloyd George insisted upon the compromise because England was a coal exporting country. There may be something in that, but in the end it can only mean that the English people want matters relating to the treaty cleaned up without delay, so that there can be a restoration of peace and stability and a return to normal business.

The moral results of the conference are probably of more importance than the

material. The effect of the latter will be seen in the next meeting at Geneva, where the question of indemnity has to be settled, and where the whole economic condition of Germany will be thoroughly canvassed. The former will depend largely upon the impression made upon the German people by the readmission of their representatives to the comity of nations. It is in that sense, doubtless, that Mr. Lloyd George referred to the conference as "the beginning of big things," for, if the German people have learned anything at all during the last five years they must realize that not by diplomatic craft, of which they showed plenty at the Spa Conference, but by the practical expression of a genuine desire to make all the amends humanly possible for the evils they have brought upon the world, can they regain the confidence of the world. Unless they have realized that, they will lose the opportunity for assisting in the achievement of the "big things" toward which the eyes of the unvengeful part of humanity at least, are turned.

An Over-Protected Industry

The National Shoe Retailers' Association held a banquet, in Montreal, last week, at which the principal speaker was Sir George E. Foster. In the course of his remarks, Sir George, referring to a statement of another speaker, that the boot and shoe industry of Canada had captured 95 per cent. of the Canadian business, said that was a very fine record. He was of the opinion, however, that it would not be a good thing for the Canadian industry to capture 100 per cent. of the Canadian business because it needed the stimulus of outside competition to prevent deterioration in the quality of output. He therefore urged that the industry should now turn its attention to the foreign field in which there was the promise of a large and profitable business.

In 1910 Mr. Arthur Meighen made a remarkable speech in the House of Commons, in which he contended that when a protected industry had captured the larger part of the home business and had entered the foreign field the protection which had enabled it to attain that comfortable position should be materially reduced. Mr. Meighen was

dealing particularly with the agricultural implement industry, and the only fault to be found with his argument was that it stopped at an arbitrary point. Why should an industry which admittedly has passed the "infant" stage, and has entered into competition with the world receive protection of any kind? However, that is another question; the point is that according to the evidence of the men engaged in the boot and shoe industry, that industry has also passed the "infant" stage and is ready to invade the foreign field. Indeed, Sir George E. Foster declares that the industry will not be making for the welfare of the nation in the fullest sense if it does not immediately seek to extend its business to countries outside of Canada. Obviously, therefore, the boot and shoe industry is in the position in which, according to Mr. Meighen, it no longer needs the protection it at present receives under the tariff, and, consequently, a substantial reduction of the 30 per cent. duty on boots and shoes is due.

It may be safely predicted that the boot and shoe industry will no more agree with Mr. Meighen's argument than did the agricultural implement industry, and for the reason that when a protected industry enters the foreign field the protection it receives in the home market operates as a bonus on exports, and so enables it to compete by selling at lower prices than are charged in the home market. Protectionist countries have recognized this fact and have attempted to meet it by anti-dumping laws, some of which go so far as to confiscate imports shipped under a false declaration of home value. The process, however, goes on as has been clearly established in the case of the foreign prices of Canadian-made agricultural implements. It was demonstrated a few weeks ago that American-made boots were being sold in Holland at prices which averaged about one-third of what was being charged in the home market.

If there were even a modicum of honesty in the protection for infant industries argument there would be few protectionist countries in the world. The truth is that protection feeds on itself; it creates the conditions which make for its own perpetuation. That is why the historical tendency is for

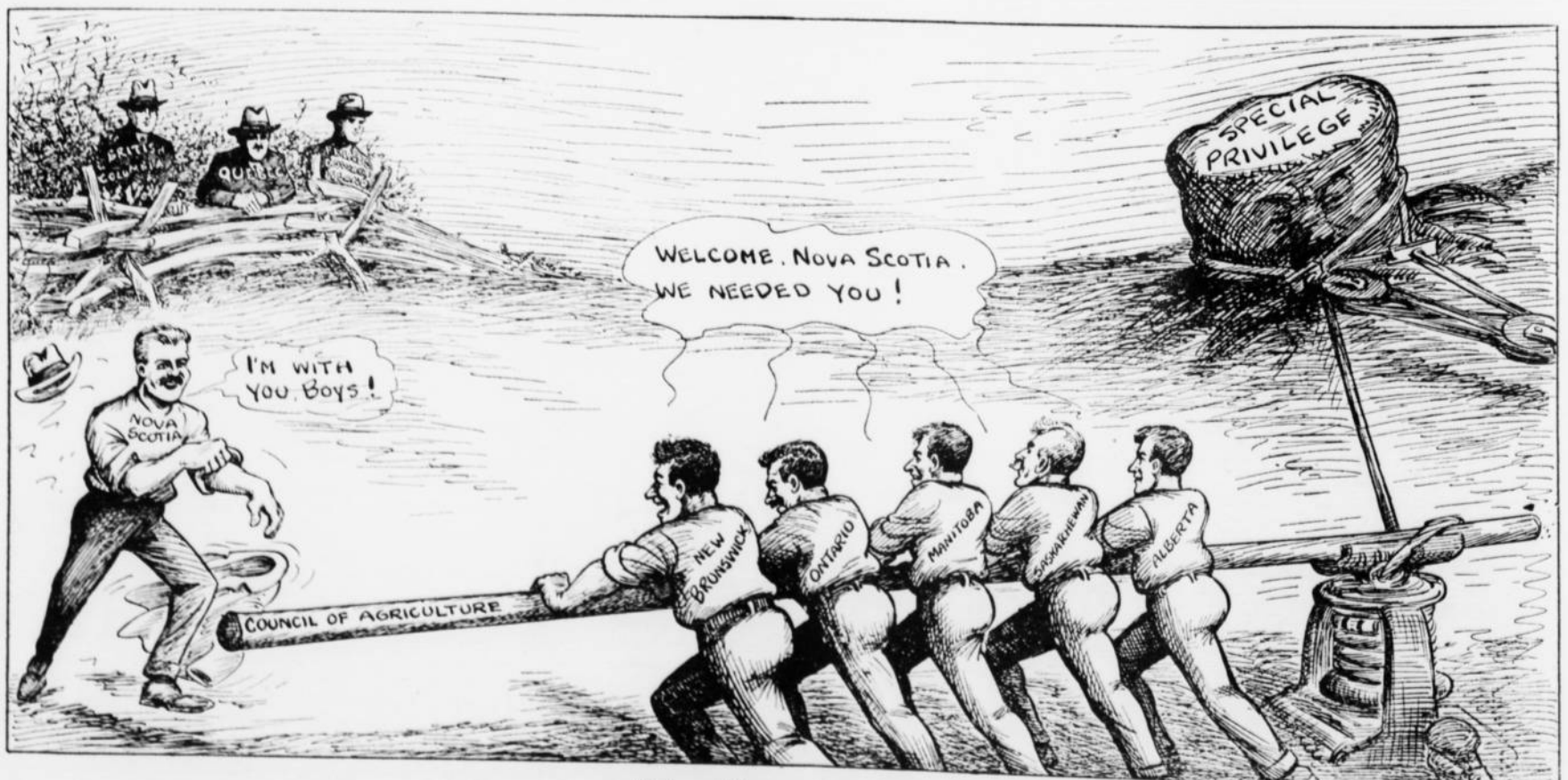
tariffs to go up instead of down, and why such an industrially-strong nation as the United States still maintains an outrageous protectionist system, one that would amaze the men who established a moderate tariff for the protection of infant industries in the young Republic. That also is why in Canada there should be no compromise on the tariff except in the direction demanded, not by the protectionist principle, but the revenue needs of the government.

Adroit Tariff Jugglery

Before the war, finished sheet metal was dutiable at five per cent. It was a revenue tax; sheet metal was not made in Canada at that time. The addition of the war tax of seven and-a-half per cent. raised that duty to 12½ per cent. In 1919, two large corporations having become interested in the manufacturing of sheet metal, its sale in Canada and its exportation on a large scale, the war tax was unostentatiously removed, but the duty was raised from five to 12½ per cent. on sheet metal from the United States. This left things as they were.

That war-time addition of seven and-a-half per cent. has now been removed from all tariff duties; which removal is not a tariff reduction, but simply the cessation of a war-time impost. But, of course, the 12½ per cent. duty on sheet metal remains. The Canadian people thus have continuing reason to remember to their cost a typically slippery piece of protectionist jugglery by which Big Interests adroitly fixed things up with the politicians in power at Ottawa, so as to have the power of exacting enhanced prices for a necessary article for barn-building and for many other building uses and other uses.

The railways of Canada are asking for a 30 per cent. increase in freight rates. Owing to the award of the U.S. Labor Board of a 21 per cent. increase in wages of railroad employees, an award which will affect the Canadian roads, an increase of rates over and above the 30 per cent. will be asked for. The increased wages will, of course, come out of the increased rates; the reader may be left to figure out for himself where the increased rates will come from.



The New Recruit

At the recent meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, the application of The United Farmers of Nova Scotia for membership in the Council was unanimously accepted.



The Livestock Crop is the Freest of all from the Providential hazards of Frost, Drouth, Hail, Wind, Rust and Insects.

Bitter Facts in Sugar Prices

*Some Common Excuses for Present Price of Sugar
Met by Facts in Trade Returns—
By Hugh G. Pope*

WHO is making the big money out of sugar? This is a very proper and pertinent question. It affects every family in the Dominion, for everybody uses sugar. It may be, as some contend, that too much is being used; but be that as it may, the single family and the whole Dominion is confronted by such a huge sugar bill this year that the question naturally arises—who is making the big money and how much? These questions must be answered; for the public has a right to know.

It may be taken for granted that the average wholesaler and retailer is not making a large profit on the sugar that is passed over the counter, enough being known of the situation to establish that. But between the wholesaler and the planter is another class, the refiners, who are under suspicion; of course the refiners do not come forward and tell the public what they bought their present supply of sugar for; but through the trade returns it is possible to come to a fairly accurate general conclusion on the matter. Let us see what these have to say.

Take February, which is as good a month as any for purposes of comparison. The trade returns running back over a period of five or six years supply pretty well the information desired. These show the average price of raw sugar imported during February from 1914 to 1920 to have been as follows:

	Average Price
February 1920	6.01 cents a pound
February 1919	5.1 cents a pound
February 1918	4.6 cents a pound
February 1917	4.0 cents a pound
February 1916	3.7 cents a pound
February 1915	2.97 cents a pound
February 1914	2.11 cents a pound

For March the average price of imported raws was 8.2 cents a pound.

Someone Getting Undue Profits

So it is evident that, as far as the refiners are concerned, the price up to the end of March at least, had not gone above 8.2 cents a pound. Of course to this should be added a charge of say six cents a pound to cover the expense of refining, duty, carriage, exchange, etc.; but even at that there is a big difference between 13 and 14 cents a pound and approximately 21 cents, which is the price now quoted by the refiners when this article was written, about the middle of June. A profit of six or seven cents a pound is rather more than can be considered legitimate, especially by a class that are very largely middlemen.

The public has all along been suspicious of sugar prices in Canada, which is natural; for when an article of general consumption, a necessary of life, that used to sell at five cents a pound is boosted to between 20 and 25 cents, there is an inclination to conclude that someone is getting an undue profit. There has been a determined effort to divert attention and side-track

criticism from the subject of sugar, by the statement that the war has been the great cause of the present high prices in this country. In support of this elaborate sets of figures are cited showing the extent to which production has fallen off, and that not until production catches up to consumption will prices return to anything like a normal scale.

World Shortage and Sugar Prices

This may be a fairly reasonable statement of the situation insofar as sugar prices the world over are concerned; but it is not a fair or adequate explanation of the high price of sugar in Canada at the present time. This—not the price in the United States, Great Britain or any other country—is the real question at issue. If a person blames present prices in Canada, on the reduced acreage sown to sugar beets in Germany or Austria; to the destruction of the sugar beet areas in Russia; to the destruction of three-fourths of the refineries in France; or to the short crop in Cuba; or somewhere else—tell him to dismiss these generalities and discuss sugar prices in Canada. Ask him how it is that if raw sugar is costing Canadian refiners, or a large number of them, eight cents, how it is that they are asking the wholesaler to pay 20 or 21 cents?

Just as charity covers a multitude of sins, so the war is being used as an excuse for a great many high prices, with some of which the war had really nothing to do. The war undoubtedly was primarily responsible for the increase in the price of sugar to the refiners from two cents in 1914 to 8 1/5 cents in 1920, as the trade returns show; but for the six or seven cents clear profit above the cost of refining something else is responsible.

Does Prohibition Affect Sugar Supply

Others blame the high price of sugar on prohibition saying that since a portion of the Dominion and the United States went dry, those who used to take a great deal of their sugar in the fermented juice of the grape, in beer, gin, whiskey, brandy and many other spirituous concoctions, are now taking more sugar in other forms. This is plausible, and may deceive some; but it no more explains the present price of sugar in Canada than the introduction of prohibition into Russia explains the Russian Revolution or the Soviet government. In some "dry" areas people may consume more sugar than in certain "wet" ones; but it is to be observed that in Australia, which is a "wet" Commonwealth, the per capita consumption of sugar is 25 per cent. greater

than it is in Canada. Great Britain is anything but a "dry" country; indeed, it is considered to be very wet, and yet during the last century the per capita consumption of sugar there has increased from 15 to over 100 pounds a year.

"But," someone may say, "look at the wholesale prices in the United States, where as much as 32 cents a pound wholesale has been asked, doesn't this prove that prices in this country, are not only not excessive, but actually low?" Not at all. Keep clearly in mind that it is the price of sugar in Canada and not the price of it in the United States that is under consideration. "But," interjects someone else. "Has not the United States government agreed to pay the Louisiana planters 18 cents a pound for their crop?" True, but, at the risk of being wearisome, it must be insisted that this relates to the United States and not to Canada. Don't be deluded into thinking that the price of sugar in this country is fair and reasonable because it may be lower than it is in some parts of the United States. Herbert Hoover, one of the best informed men in the world on the sugar and food situation generally, says that sugar prices are, at least partially, due to unprecedented speculation and profiteering.

Situation for Last Two Years

This brings us to a point where it is necessary to have a knowledge of how the sugar situation has been handled on this continent during the last two years; for only in this way can a thorough understanding of the situation in Canada today be obtained. Incidentally it will be seen that once in a while even the keen Yankee trader is outwitted in a business deal, by the usually considering, rather conservative Canadian. But when it comes to dealing in sugar, the Canadian refiner and broker can hold his own with any of them, and their American competitors have now good reason to know this.

During the war sugar was rightly considered by the Allied governments as one of the necessities of life, no doubt their care in providing supplies having been due, in a measure, to a realization of its value in helping to maintain the morale of their people, it being well known that sweets are satisfying and pleasing to the taste. After the entrance of the United States into the war the Washington government greatly assisted the other allies in providing, refining and distributing supplies of sugar. Before this it had a system of sugar control, but much dissatisfaction having resulted therefrom it was decided to try a new system. So the United

States Sugar Equalization Board was formed to which was entrusted the work of securing adequate supplies, for the season 1918-1919. This was a big undertaking, as it included the making of arrangements for and at least partial supply for several of the allied countries, which, having been cut off from the great beet sugar producing countries of Europe, had to look to the cane sugar areas of the western Hemisphere to supply their wants. The United States drew most of its raw sugar from Cuba, this being now the largest single sugar producing country in the world; moreover it was capable of increasing its production very considerably. It was decided that the Sugar Equalization Board should, if possible, purchase the 1918-1919 Cuban crop. So after considerable negotiating, on October 24, 1918, a contract was entered into under the terms of which the board purchased practically all the sugar produced during the 1918-19 crop season. The board then turned around and made a contract with the United States sugar refiners and Herbert Hoover, the United States Food Administrator, under which these parties were to get from the board their entire requirements of sugar up to December 31, 1919. The refiners paid 7.28 cents a pound for raw sugar and agreed not to sell sugar refined by them at a price exceeding 1.54 a pound wholesale of refined sugar f.o.b. refinery above the price (7.28 cents a pound) paid to the equalization board.

Where Canadian Supply Was Obtained

Here is where the Canadian refiners come in. The Sugar Equalization Board sold one-third of the Cuban crop purchased by it to the British Royal Sugar Commission at the same price as was paid to the Cuban planters for raw sugar, this being for the use of the British government and other allies. It was through this arrangement, and subject to the general conditions as to price outlined above, that the Canadian refiners secured their supplies for 1918-19, and which explains why sugar was so comparatively plentiful and was kept within a reasonable price. Some Canadian refiners did secure a portion of their supplies elsewhere, but by far the greater portion was purchased through the method outlined.

This, of course, relates to last year's sugar supply; but it gives the key to what follows. It was intended that the operations of the equalization board should end on December 31, 1919. However, the general outlook for sugar was so uncertain that last August the Board recommended to the United States government that, in order to ensure supplies at reasonable prices, the Cuban crop for 1919-20 should be purchased as before. The Cubans actually offered the crop at 6 1/2 cents a pound f.o.b. Cuba, and strongly urged the United States government to take it. The United States government took no action and,

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The Snow-Bird

By Archie P. McKishnie

(Author of "Love of the Wild," "Willow, the Wisp," "A Son of Courage," Etc.)

IN the fetid atmosphere of the underworld rendezvous, the Snow-bird had called the members of his gang together. That blind, unreasoning terror which finds the nerviest, most audacious cracksmen sooner or later had perched upon his shoulder, and the time had come for a splitting of the spoil and a parting of the ways. Beneath the faint glow of a smoky are-light the master thief's face gleamed yellow white as new grown fungus beaded with dew. His fear-haunted eyes sought the half-dozen pairs of eyes gleaming rat-like from the half-shadows. It was not for those human weasels of the city runways to gainsay his commands. He alone had sensed his new loss of power to guide and direct; to them, he was still the cracksmen of iron will and nerve, who for months had been able to lift well-guarded spoils from under the very eyes of the police. And so the Snow-bird, summoning his latent powers, had given his edict, "Every man for himself."

Then with the terror clutching ever tighter at his heart, the master-crook made his plans. His was that rare fear, impossible to define; the fear which drives the hound-pursued stag straight into the settlement of man, his enemy; the fear which urges the startled grouse to thunder from cover and go winging off across the lake only to sink at last a victim on its bosom.

The Snow-bird, hunted and driven by distorted fancy, fled from the tunnels which alone spelt safety, into the vast solitude of forest and lakes, a world he did not know nor could ever know, because it accepts only those who possess the right to belong. And not until this world of mystery, and silence, and blue-green shadows encompassed him about did he realize that life itself had been left behind, in his terror; the drug which had given him artificial daring and cunning, his meat, his drink, his false strength—and heaven.

To Darbo, the trapper, at the close of a spring day, came an Algonquin Indian with a message.

Darbo read the message and folding it placed it in the breast pocket of his flannel shirt. As he lifted the flap of that pocket a small metal badge glinted for a second in the dying sunlight. He sat back then, nursing his knee in his slender hands and singing a snatch of song. On his dark face no trace of feeling or emotion was visible to the watching eyes of the messenger.

He made a motion toward the crude table in the centre of the cabin, which was laid for supper. There was a piece of cold venison on a tin plate, a hunk of coarse bread beside it. This, save for a pitcher of spring water, was all.

"You no eat?" grunted the Algonquin.

Darbo shook his head. "Presently, Red Wing; but now—I must think."

"Ugh." The Indian seated himself at the table and attacked the victuals with the appetite of one who had long fasted.

Darbo arose and going to the open door looked out through the twilight which was gauzing woods and water. A soft breeze lifted the black ringlets from his forehead. He drank in the scent of dewy plants with long sensuous breaths. A pair of mating loons were laughing their crazy happiness from the dimming lake. It was dark, and grove and lake had melted into one giant shadow when he turned at length back into the cabin and lit the lamp.

The Indian had thrown himself on a bunk and was fast asleep, breathing easily and soundlessly as Indians breathe when they slumber.

Darbo stood for a moment looking down at the sleeper. As he gazed, from his dark eyes passed the worried, puzzled look, and an expression of almost gentleness took its place. He seated himself at the table, ate his supper, and lighting his pipe waited for his visitor to waken. The Indian, he knew, had surrendered to his weary body in granting it one scant half-hour's rest. At the end of that time he would take com-

mand again, and start out on his long return trek to the Post. Ten minutes later the Algonquin swung himself from the bunk. "I go," he said, picking up his rifle and turning to the door.

Darbo crossed to the table and from venison and bread cut generous portions. These he handed to the Indian, who with a grunt, stored them in the bosom of his beaded shirt.

"You send no word, ugh?"

"No word, Red Wing. But yes—wait. You would perhaps be good enough to speak this to young Scanlon for me, on your way back. It is that there must be no further trouble between him and Depiew. Tell him so Darbo says; he will understand."

"I tell." And the Indian slipped silently from the cabin into the shadows.

Alone once more, Darbo extinguished the light and drawing a stool to the open door sat looking out into the spicy darkness. A whippoorwill was flitting its soft whirr of love from nearby copse. A fox was barking from distant upland. But to-night, Darbo, hands clasped about his knee, sent back

on the edge of his claim. He had been murdered, shot from behind, as the scorched wool between the shoulders of his mackinaw indicated. The wound had been made by a bullet from a 40-40 high velocity rifle. But one man in the vicinity owned such a rifle. That man was Scanlon.

The irrevocable law of the forest is "a tooth for a tooth." To those grave-faced men who sought him out and questioned him, Scanlon's silence was an admission of his guilt. He was locked in a building made of heavy logs, the windows of which had been reinforced by strong hickory bars, and word sent to the nearest post to send down the constable.

Two people only were allowed to see Scanlon. Nanette, who arrived white faced and silent, shortly after his imprisonment, and Darbo, the trapper, who came just as the dusk of the spring night was falling.

Darbo was with the prisoner but a scant half hour. When at length he issued from the low, squat building, his head was bent low. Unseeing, humming the snatch of a song, he passed through the knot of woodsmen who had parted respectfully at his appear-



no answering call as was his wont. His concentrated gaze was reaching through and beyond the shadows. To him had been given another riddle to decipher. Once more a disturbing element had entered into this world, which was his patrol. It was his task to remove it. But it was such a vast patrol, with so many intricate ways. Well, even so.

The tightened fingers about his knee relaxed, the set look went out from his face. He sang softly as he groped his way across the room and threw himself on his bunk.

Nanette, the dark-eyed, red-cheeked daughter of Depiew, head fire-ranger of the three-million-acre forest preserve, was to marry Hugh Murray, who owned a vast tract of valuable pulp-wood, was miserly and cunning—and old enough to be her father. Nanette had had no say in the matter, save to tell her father, before witnesses, that she would kill Murray rather than marry him. Depiew, it was commonly believed by those who knew him, had driven a good bargain with the Scotchman. The etiquette of the forest forbade that any outsider should interfere. Young Scanlon, alone, chose to make objection, and this he did in a manner quite characteristic of him. He met Depiew on the trail, told him that he loved Nanette and that Nanette loved him, and that he would yet marry her in spite of her father, old Murray, to whom she had been sold, or the devil himself; and when Depiew in a frenzy of anger had struck him, Scanlon had retaliated with a few well-directed blows that put the ranger to bed for a week.

A few days later Murray was discovered dead in his cabin, which rested

ance. Looking neither to right nor left, giving no greeting and receiving none, he walked slowly on down the scented trail into the deeper shadows of the forest.

Straight to the cabin of the murdered man he went. Murray still lay as when he had been found, a huddled heap with ashy face, fringed by sparse white locks upturned to the light of a sputtering candle.

Beside a rude table sat two men. One was Depiew. Darbo did not know the other. He returned the ranger's silent greeting, bowed to the stranger, and with a low spoken "your pardon, messieurs" lifted the candle from the table and bending closely examined the dead man who sprawled grotesquely on the floor. Then he stood erect, absent-mindedly holding the candle tilted so that the melted tallow dripped down on the handle of the candle-stick. Then with a courteous smile he turned to the stranger. "If you, monsieur, will be so good as to oblige, I will have one brief glance at the wound."

The one addressed took the candle-stick from Darbo's extended hand and held it low while the trapper turned the body over.

"Ah!" the exclamation was soft as a whisper.

Depiew, trembling hands gripping the table, leaned forward. The stranger placed the candle-stick on the table and wiped his brow with a hand that shook so that his handkerchief fell to the floor.

Darbo bent quickly and recovered it. "You are nervous, monsieur," he said gently. "It is little wonder." As he handed the handkerchief to the owner

he sneezed violently, so that from its folds a few white grains of powder were shaken to drift down and lay upon his sleeve.

Darbo's white teeth gleamed in a smile, as with seeming carelessness he flicked the white dust away.

Depiew got up ponderously from his chair. He was a big man, a little past middle age, tall and powerfully built. His face, clean-shaven save for a short dark moustache, was pale and haggard. He took a few turns up and down the room. Darbo who had seated himself, drummed on the table with long slender fingers.

Suddenly, Depiew paused before him. "Scanlon killed him all right," he said aggressively, "no doubt of that."

"No?" Darbo caught the ranger's shifting gaze and held it. "Well, don't it look that way to you?" The man's voice shook in spite of his effort to hold it steady. "It was his rifle did the trick, anyway; and he don't even deny having done it."

"Is it so?" Darbo produced his pipe, filled and lit it. He smoked, gazing across at the stranger from slitted eyes. The latter returned the look unperturbed. In the glow of the candle his face, thin and seamed, showed pasty white. His manner was calm, the manner of one who has not awakened to the full realization of the horror which was in their midst. Only the eyes, Darbo noted, with his usual sureness, turned toward him as though unseeing, showed an unnatural dilation of the pupils. Darbo spoke to him.

"And you, monsieur?" he asked, "Is it that you also think that Scanlon do this thing?"

The man addressed shook himself as though he had been suddenly aroused from a dream. He glanced quickly at Depiew, whose eyes gleamed lynx-like upon him from the shadows. He shivered and with a trembling hand brushed his face on which the sickly whiteness had deepened.

Into his eyes had stolen a frightened look. He spoke, the words coming from his bloodless lips, flatly. "How do I know? I have never met Scanlon."

He arose, and gripping the back of a chair for support stood for a moment swaying unsteadily. Then, like a sleep-walker, he groped his way to the door and stumbled outside into the darkness.

Darbo turned toward Depiew. "Who is that man?" he asked.

"His name is Phillips," answered the ranger shortly. "He's workin' for me, patrolin' this lower section with Dixon."

"And he is stopping—where?"

"At my cabin." The answer was almost a challenge.

"Why then is he now here?"

"Better ask him."

Darbo's eyes narrowed. "I choose to know from you, Depiew. You will be so good as to answer any question I may ask."

"Well, if you must know, him and old man Murray had got sort of acquainted with each other. This is part of Phillips' patrol you see."

"And how was it you come to hire this man for ranger?"

"I needed a man bad. When I let young Scanlon go this chap comes along and I took him on. He wasn't much better than a wreck, as you kin see. But I had to have somebody."

"All right. Now, answer me one other question. How well did you know this old man who lies dead here?"

"As well as anyone, better than anyone else in these parts."

"Then it must be that you knew that Murray was a user of some kind of drug; is it not so?"

Depiew who was filling his pipe let it fall to the floor with a clatter.

"Tell me"—he stammered, swallowing hard, "how in God's name did you know that? I knew it, yes, but I thought I was the only one that did."

Darbo lifted the candle from the candle-stick and motioned the ranger over beside him. He held the flickering

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Soil Drifting

*An Old Problem that is Assuming New Proportions--
How is it to be Met---By P. M. Abel*

DR. James W. Robertson said, epigrammatically, at the recent Conservation Commission conference, held at Winnipeg, that "unpleasant truth told with malice aforethought is wrong speaking, but unpleasant truths uttered in love can never lead to trouble." The plain truth about the soil-drifting problem is not very good real estate advertising, but it is necessary if farmers on the newer lands are to be warned in time to avoid what is becoming yearly a more general experience. The situation is serious, but far from hopeless, if all the people are told all the facts. It is commonly observed that in our private affairs we delay the visit to the doctor or dentist until the pain is upon us, and it is natural to expect that in the conduct of business the same tendency will be evident. Little short of disaster suffices to change farming practices as a rule, but full knowledge of the situation widely published ought to bring conviction, and forestalling action in this case if we are ever to be saved from the whip of compulsion.

The soil-drifting problem is by no means a new one. Certain districts in Manitoba had worked out a corrective before the western prairie provinces were homesteaded. But in 1920 it has become more prominently before the public, because of its rapid spread and because of the seriousness of the loss occasioned in certain areas. The worst have been experienced in the Chinook belt of Southern Alberta, where mountain passes which ceaselessly torment the unprotected prairie with their boisterous breaths, blew a little harder than usual on June 8, over 1,000,000 acres in the country, Brocket-Stavely-Retlaw-Bow Island. Some fields near Kipp and Nobleford are an absolute loss, while on the eastward fringes where the fury of the storm abated, the damages shades off to nearly nothing. And this on land which has not produced a good crop for four years! Naturally some of these farmers are in desperation. Many of them have incurred heavy liabilities in the last four years. They now look out on fields which bloomed with the green gladness of early June to see a desolate shifting waste, teased into drifts and ripples which work out a new but pitiless pattern with every change of wind. They see subsoil shamelessly exposed and the ruins of pleasant plantations disconsolately hidden under great banks of dirt, and there is very little to keep them from throwing their hands in the air with the despairing cry, "Where do we go from here?"

Saskatchewan Likewise

From Tessier, Saskatchewan, comes a similar story. So serious has the loss there been on 50,000 acres that the inhabitants are reported to have passed a resolution stating their willingness to

abandon everything without hope of recompense, if the Dominion government will grant them renewed homestead privileges and assist them in getting into new places. J. H. Bridge, in discussing the subject before the Swift Current conference, told of 54 points visited by him in the park belt of Saskatchewan, and at 53 of them was evidence of soil drifting. Tree planting enthusiasts please note. It is not necessary to enlarge on the prevalence nor the gravity of the menace. This much has been said as a warning. Under the prevailing system of grain farming, districts which have so far escaped need only wait for their turn; heavy

two classes, permanent and temporary. There is no permanent treatment save a return of fibre to the soil, but in many cases the wind resistant quality of the soil has been reduced to such a point that a stand of grass is out of the question. In these instances temporary relief must be sought. The extensive culture of forage crops for renewal of soil fibre is so inextricably bound with the question of markets, livestock production, soil moisture, labor, seed and special machinery, that it becomes more than a simple question of soil management. A wholesale transformation of our cropping system overnight is not to be thought of, but each



These scenes are from the 1,000,000-acre area in Alberta which was blown out on June 28.



—Photographs, courtesy Lethbridge Board of Trade.

soil, rolling land, proximity to a few trees, none of these factors offer any insurance. If the misfortune of this year's sufferers will bring conviction and action to the rest, their losses will not have been in vain.

And here let it be said that soil drifting is a community problem. There is little use in one farmer adopting a system of cropping and cultivating to preserve his soil if his westerly neighbor disregards these precautions, for beside the amount of top soil blown over, it is well known that moving particles of soil will start blowing on a field which would be otherwise wind resistant. Fields which have unbroken sod to the west or windward, are usually observed to be worst affected on their eastern side, showing that the damage is cumulative. This need for concerted action opens up a sphere of usefulness for agricultural societies, district representatives and United Farmer locals such as they have never before enjoyed.

Winter Rye Not Last Word

Remedies for soil drifting fall into

district must decide for itself how far its relationship with each of the above factors will allow it to engage, first in a policy of permanent relief by the return of soil fibre, and second, how best to obtain temporary relief with the view of putting the land back into virgin condition as soon as circumstances permit. The day of reckoning can be set back a little further by the use of winter rye and cultural methods, but the question of returning soil fibre cannot be indefinitely dodged.

Irrigation

For those districts where irrigation is possible the sovereign remedy is at hand. We have been brought into our present plight by alternate grain growing and summerfallowing, which promotes the rapid decay of soil fibre without adequate replacement. Summer fallowing has no place on the irrigated farm, as moisture is not a big factor. By all means let every acre be ditched which lends itself to that sort of thing. Indifference on this point, governmental or private, is most reprehensible, and if the allegations which are going the



Trees whipped bare; Russian Thistles against the fence filled with soil; fence in foreground completely covered.

rounds in Alberta can be proved, the answer must be made at the polls. But irrigation possibilities are frequently overstated. F. H. Peters, irrigation commissioner, has estimated the area for southwestern Saskatchewan, in addition to that now under water, at 50,000 acres—less than three townships in all the country south of the South Saskatchewan River, so there still remains a large area dependent on dry farming after the last acre has been flooded.

When prairie land is first broken it does not blow, due to the presence of innumerable grass roots, the accumulation of years of plant growth in various stages of decomposition. In wild land that root supply is replenished at the same slow rate as it decomposes. Cereal cropping, with its attendant summer-fallowing, decreases the root supply and increases the rate of decomposition until the point is reached, usually in from four to 14 years, when there is no longer enough of this natural binder to hold the soil particles together. Dry surface, fine pulverization and high winds do the rest.

Prof. T. J. Harrison has done some valuable work in determining humus percentages in blowing and resistant soils. His observations of adjacent fields show that a very small increase in fibre content prevents blowing. Fields with 11 per cent. (ignition test) of organic matter blew badly, while neighboring fields with 13 per cent. were practically wind resistant. In all the technical work done thus far, no investigator has distinguished between decomposed organic matter, which is of less value as a soil binder, and coarse fibre, which is only partially rotted. It is possible that in Prof. Harrison's work the difference between the humus content of the windblown and the stationary soils is represented by the coarse, undecomposed roots, stubble and other crop residues in the soil. This leads to the practical observation that fibre must be renewed periodically in order to preserve the desired cohesiveness. Prof. Harrison tells of fields which have grown four hay crops in 20 years, the soil of which remained undisturbed, while adjacent fields, on which hay had never been grown, blew badly.

Brome Grass

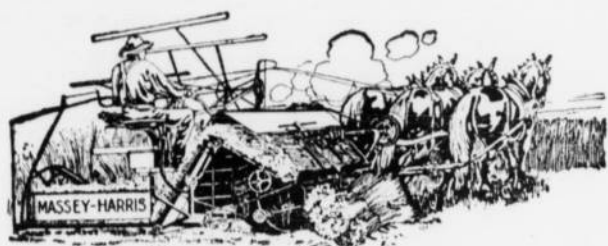
The crop, which is the peer of all in root production, is brome grass. Within two seasons it produces a mat of roots so thick as to check its future growth of top. Brome has borne a lot of abuse because of the difficulty experienced in eradicating it. Prof. Bedford, Manitoba weed commissioner, whose pronouncement on this point is law, states that double plowing carefully done will absolutely kill the grass, and that most of the difficulty of eradication has been due to indifferent field work. In any

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Soil drifts up to the edge of the window.

Massey-Harris



The Worth is in the Wear

INVESTING your money in a binder that will go to the scrap heap in a couple of years is poor business. Be sure to buy a machine that will last long enough to produce a profit as well as pay for itself. The good machine repays your outlay by long service.

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6 ft.—2- and 3-horse hitch, 7 tooth.
8 ft.—4- " " " 9 "
9 ft.—4- " 6- " " 11 "



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Sales Office: (Mines in Clover Bar District)
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The Snow-Bird

Continued from Page 8

light low, and touched the dead man's nostrils with his finger. "You see those small white particles, Depiew? well, my friend that is heroin, sometime called by its victims—snow. And that is how I know."

He stood up, and replaced the candle in its holder.

"And now, Depiew," he said, "tell me if it is you still think that Scanlon kill this old man."

The ranger ground out a savage oath. "Yes," he cried, bringing his fist down upon the table, "I still think it."

"And yet," said Darbo, gently, "you know that for two week past the rifle that fire the shot which kill him—it was in your own cabin. Am I not right, Depiew?"

The other stood dazed, stupified.

"Is it not that your daughter, Nanette, borrow Scanlon's rifle to shoot foraging fox which is too cunning to come within the range of her little 22? This much was I able to wring from young Scanlon—but no more. You know all this, and still you do not speak." He folded his arms and gazed sternly at the ranger. "Depiew," he said in level, icy tones. "I perhaps alone know why you have not spoken of the rifle. You are a woodsman and will understand why Scanlon's lips are dumb. And Nanette, she will do as the man she loves commands, and it is that on her lip he has placed the seal of the solitude."

Depiew staggered back, holding his arm before his eyes. "Then" he said thickly, "Scanlon thinks—" he broke off shivering. His face was damp, the chords of his neck taut and swollen, "by G—," he burst out. But Darbo held up his hand for silence. Somebody was fumbling with the latch. The door opened and Phillips entered. Gone was the sickly pallor from his face. His eyes, which, ten minutes ago, had shown so heavy and dread-ridden were bright once more. His step, as he crossed the room, and sank into the chair beside the table, was quick and sure.

Darbo, noting the change in the man, smiled as he nursed his knee in his hands.

"It is that the fresh air has done monsieur much good," he observed. Then turning to the ranger.

"I leave word at the settlement to send the officer from the post directly here, when he arrive. It would seem he has been delayed. Oh!"

Steps sounded outside. The door opened and there entered half a dozen men led by Mathews, the constable from the Post. His left wrist was handcuffed to the right of a tall, blonde-haired young giant who carried himself defiantly erect.

The constable nodded briefly to Darbo. "Got your message," he said shortly. "I brought Scanlon along. We'll be goin' back by the south trail; it's shorter."

Darbo pointed to the bracelets. "Those handcuffs, they are not necessary. Please to remove them."

Mathews eyes opened wide in surprise; his face flushed. "I guess I know what I'm doin'," he growled. "Them little hold-me-tights stay on."

Darbo arose from his chair swiftly. His jaw had set and he spoke with ominous calm. "You will remove them now."

With a shrug, Mathews produced a key and unlocked the handcuffs.

The prisoner flashed Darbo a quick look of gratitude. Mathews went over and bent above the dead man.

"Reckon there's nothin' I can do here," he said, straightening up. "The ol' man was shot down from behind, all right." He unbuttoned his mackinaw and hitched his belt so that the holster containing his revolver was handy to the touch. "Come on, Scanlon; we'll be movin'."

"Wait," cried Darbo. His head was lifted as though listening. Silence fell. And then outside was heard the sound of running feet. The door was thrown open and a girl, hair streaming and white face lit by a pair of wide, wild eyes, sprang into the room. A brief moment she stood in the doorway, then with the cry of a wounded thing she threw herself into Scanlon's arms. He

pressed her close, his face against her hair. Then as one relinquishing all that is worth while in life he untwined the clinging arms and stepped back beside Mathews.

Depiew stepped forward. "Nanette," he asked hoarsely, what does this mean?"

"It means," she cried, her voice ringing sweet and clear in the silence of the room, "that I must break my promise to the man I love, and speak the truth."

"Nanette," groaned Scanlon, "Oh, Nanette."

She stretched her arms beseechingly to him. "Frank, I must," then with head lifted high, she turned to Mathews. "I killed the man who lies there,"

she said quietly. "I said I would kill him before I would marry him; and I did. It was last night. I took Frank's rifle from the rack, in our kitchen, and stole here through the shadows. He," pointing to the thing on the floor, "was standing beside the table. His back was to me. I—"

She hid her face in her hands and a long shudder passed through her slight form.

The constable from the Post stood staring. He turned to Darbo, but before he could speak Depiew had risen from his chair. Straight and tall he stood, glowering upon his silent fellows. "Men," he said, his voice high pitched, and tense, "you must know that what she says is not true; you, most of all Darbo, who understand us forest people so well." He stepped across to the girl and with face convulsively working, swept her close to him.

For one long moment he held her so. Then he released her and crossed over to where Mathews stood dangling the handcuffs in a nervous hand.

"Put 'em on me," he said. "I'm the one who killed Murray."

Deep silence followed Depiew's confession. It was broken by a harsh laugh from the shadows. Darbo, who alone seemed not to have felt the awful tension of the moment reached forward and took the handcuffs from Mathews' hand.

Then he went swiftly across to the door, toward which the stranger, Phillips, was groping his way. As Phillips' hand fumbled for the latch there was a click of sliding, gripping steel, a muttered oath—then silence again.

All eyes were turned upon Darbo and the stranger who stood staring down on his manacled wrists. Darbo led his prisoner back into the circle of yellow light.

"Who is this man?" asked Mathews, wonderingly.

"This," Darbo answered, "is one known as the Snow-bird, and for whose apprehension, monsieur, there has been offered a reward of \$2,000." He lifted the flap of his shirt-pocket, produced a paper and handed it to the staring constable. "My commission from detective headquarters, monsieur," he explained.

Mathews' scowling eyes scanned the paper. From the description there given there could be no doubt but the man before him was the notorious Snow-bird who had for long been the despair of clever detectives and wakeful police.

Without comment he folded the warrant and handed it back to Darbo. Then turning to his own prisoner he said. "All right, Depiew, we'll be on our way."

"Wait," Darbo said softly. Depiew did not kill Murray, so you will please be so kind as to take your hand from his arm, it is that he being a true forestman, strives to shield one he loves as did also Nanette and Scanlon. I have here the murderer of Murray, Messieurs. Let him speak for himself."

The prisoner was sagging weakly. His hand groped above his breast pocket. Darbo inserted his fingers and drew out a small flat box. This he opened disclosing a whitish powder within.

"For God sake give it back," pleaded the prisoner.

"Presently. Yes. But first you will tell us. Did you kill the man who lies here?"

"Yes, yes. Now give me—"

"It was for this drug, you kill him; is it not so?"

"Yes, for the snow. I was dying for it. I have been in hell ever since I struck this place, without it. I met him. He knew at once what my trouble was. He was a fiend, that man. He baited me by little portions of the stuff. He refused me more, and laughed at my writhings. I went crazy at last."

"It was last night that I found I could no longer endure the anguish. I took a rifle from Depieu's rack and stole across to this cabin. I shot him down."

"And," spoke Darbo, "you found the box in the inside pocket of his vest, is it not so?"

"Yes. How did you know?"

"I know because you left the imprint of your bloody thumb on the lining. Across your right thumb runs a scar. It is like this."

He lifted the candle-stick, clearly defined in the tallow which had dripped on its handle was the imprint of a thumb. Running diagonally across it was a faint line.

"It may be that I have my suspicions and so set a trap," said Darbo. "Perhaps too, I learn that the dead man had been addicted to the use of this heroin. It was when the white powder spill from your handkerchief, monsieur, that I put two and two together. And so, you see?"

He raised his head and glanced about him. Nanette, her face aglow, stood between father and lover. Seaton's arm was about her waist. Darbo's teeth flashed in a smile. He turned to Mathews. "Monsieur constable," he said, "I have the honor of surrendering to you the Snow-bird. It is if you care to take the glory, I am well content."

Mathew's face cleared.

"And the reward?" he asked.

"The reward," said Darbo, "I shall this time claim, I think. It is that I would make of it a wedding present to a young couple of the forest, who will soon marry."

And humming the snatch of a song he turned abruptly away, and strode out through the open doorway into the spiky night.

Bitter Facts in Sugar Prices

Continued from Page 7

after the offer had remained open for several months, it was withdrawn.

With the government undecided what to do, the American refiners were in a quandary, not knowing whether to buy or not; and they naturally hesitated to do so, thinking that a satisfactory solution would be evolved. But while they delayed the Canadian refiners slipped in and bought heavily at the ruling prices, which ranged between seven and eight cents a pound. This explains why the average price of imported raw sugar was only 6.01 cents in February and 8.2 cents in March last. More than one refinery is stocked up for a year; others, have supplies for six or eight months.

Inflation Caused by Hoarding

This shows pretty well who are making the big money out of sugar at the present time. Some refiners not only profited by buying when they did; but they have reaped an unexpectedly large harvest through the rapid increase in prices occasioned through a lower production and a heavier demand than had been anticipated.

To what extent the scarcity of sugar is directly responsible for prevailing prices generally all over the continent is a much debated question. If the United States government had purchased the Cuban crop, when it had the chance, certainly sugar prices would not now be nearly as high as they are. President Blakemore of the National Preservers and Food Products Association, who with officials of the department of justice and representatives of his particular line of industry investigated the sugar situation, said recently, "The so-called shortage of sugar does not exist. Present prices represent pure inflation caused through hoarding by sugar speculators." It may also be observed that during the fiscal year that ended March 31, Canada imported 263,790,000 pounds of raw sugar more than during the preceeding year, and 429,000,000 pounds more than in 1914-15. If they are not making fat profits what makes the price of sugar stocks rise so?

Five Minutes to Harvest Time!

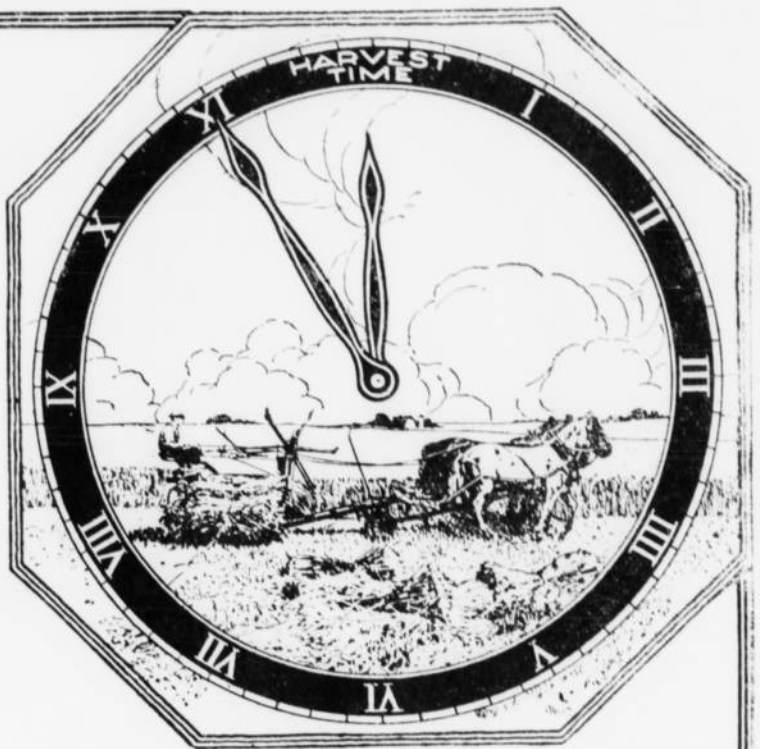
EVERY tick of the clock brings harvest nearer and nearer. Soon the billowing seas of prime ripe grain will feel the keen, swift bite of binder sickles. Harvest will be on! Silver dollars will flow into the farmers' pockets and cascades of sun-flavored grain will replenish Canada's food supply. But—

Don't wait until five minutes before harvest time to buy needed new harvesting equipment, binder twine, or repairs to put old machines in first-class working order. New machines and twine are scarce just before and during harvest. Agents' stocks are sold out; manufacturer's warehouses empty; transportation congested and uncertain. Repairs are just as scarce—and local agents are sometimes too busy setting up and delivering new machines to give proper attention to repair orders.

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Business and Finance

The Power of Money

An interesting booklet entitled, Day-light on the Money and Banking Questions, has recently been published by R. C. Owens, of Edmonton, Alberta, one of the veterans of the organized farmers' movement, and well known to many members of the U.F.A. Mr. Owens' booklet is the result of many years of study of the money question, and though there are many who will not agree with all his conclusions, it is, nevertheless, a valuable contribution to the discussion of a very important subject.

Mr. Owens makes it clear that in his opinion the taking of interest, rent or profit is legalized robbery. He says:

"From authentic reports the profits of the banks of the United States last year, 1919, exceeded \$1,000,000,000. Every dollar of that vast, almost incomprehensible sum, \$1,000,000,000, was robbed from the wealth producers of every kind. We should also remember that this sum is but a small part of what the present fraudulent money system fleeces the workers. Take, for instance, the numerous mortgage, trust and loan companies, building loan and insurance companies, numerous private individuals loaning money; add to this municipal, city and state and national debts, all drawing interest, and it will amount to at least six times as much as banking profits. Thus we have the enormous sum of \$6,000,000,000."

More Dangerous Than Armies

The power of the banks to issue and control money, Mr. Owens considers to be the greatest menace which threatens democracy, and the chief means by which a small section of the people, possessing wealth, are enabled to live in luxury and pile up riches by exacting tribute from the producing class. In support of this position he quotes such men as Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln. Jefferson said: "I sincerely believe that banking institutions are more dangerous to liberty than standing armies." And Lincoln: "I see in the near future a crisis which unnerves me, and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of the war, corporations have been enthroned, and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power will endeavor to prolong its reign by working on the prejudices of the people until, perhaps, all liberty is lost. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of my country than in the midst of the civil war."

Money From the Printing Press

Mr. Owens predicts a financial panic in Canada and the United States in the near future, if the present money and banking systems are continued. To avoid panic and establish a sound system of finance he suggests a platform, the first plank of which is as follows: "That the government shall make and issue a full legal tender perfect money, and put it into circulation: (a) by exchanging it, dollar for dollar, for the various kinds of money in existence within a stated time in the near future (say six months); (b) by paying all its current expenses; (c) by paying it out for all necessary public improvements; (d) by paying its public debt until money is so plentiful among the people that no person will be obliged to borrow and pay even one per cent. for the use of a public utility. That all banking business be taken over by the government, and conducted in connection with the Postal Department in the best interests of all the people, and that all present banking laws be repealed. All laws for the collections of debts between individuals should be repealed."

These are certainly radical proposals. All that the government has to do, in Mr. Owens' opinion, evidently, is to print lots of paper money and hand it out until everybody is rich and does not need to borrow. Mr. Owens is fully aware that the more money there is the less it will purchase, for he quotes Ricardo and John Stuart Mill on this point, the latter stating: "If the whole volume of money was doubled, prices and wages would double." Unfortunately Mr. Owens, while he condemns

the present money and banking systems in very strong terms, does not indicate in what manner the alternative which he proposes would bring about the happy conditions of justice and prosperity for producers which he desires to see established.

Co-operation Progressing

The July issue of The Canadian Co-operator gives an interesting report of the progress of the co-operative movement in Canada, with a tabulated statement which shows at a glance the progress which is being made by the societies affiliated with the Co-operative Union of Canada. The statistics of 15 retail distributive societies, established in six provinces, are included in the report, in addition to the United Grain Growers Limited, whose figures are given separately owing to the fact that it is largely a marketing organization operating on a much larger scale than the ordinary co-operative societies carrying on a retail store business. Exclusive of the U.G.G., the societies reporting show the following figures:

Number of members	6,306
Share capital	\$ 212,059.65
Loan capital	\$ 148,773.47
Value of stock in trade	\$ 370,676.48
Other assets	\$ 205,221.85
Reserve funds	\$ 47,463.08
Number of employees	187
Salaries and wages paid	\$ 138,843.33
Sales for the year	\$2,132,725.71
Increase over previous year	\$ 390,279.59
Rate of interest on capital, 5% to 8%	
Rate of dividends on purchases	nil to 12½%
Amount of purchase dividends	\$ 138,215.70
Net profits	\$ 156,870.41

The biggest society included in the above figures is the British Canadian Co-operative Society Limited, of Sidney Mines, N.S., which has been in existence for nearly 14 years, and has 1,910 members. With a combined share and loan capital of \$167,949.51, this society, dealing in grocery, feeds, flour, meats, house furnishings, dry goods, bakery and hardware, had a turnover for the year of \$1,011,007.87, and made a net profit of \$128,007.89. From this, interest at the rate of five per cent. was paid on capital, absorbing a little less than \$5,150, while \$118,700 was returned to the customers in dividends on their purchases, the purchase dividend being at the rate of 12 per cent. for one-half of the year and 12½ per cent. for the other six months.

Some Western Societies

Among the other societies reporting are the Erickdale Co-operative Society, Erickdale, Man., which, with 228 members did a business of \$62,278.03, making a net profit of \$2,365.92, from which it paid eight per cent. on capital and four per cent. on purchase; the Glenella Co-operative Society Limited, of Glenella, Man., which did a business of \$47,800.89, making a net profit of \$2,268.90, from which a dividend of eight per cent. was paid on capital, the balance going to the reserve fund; and the Leo Co-operative Society Limited, Leo, Alberta, with 185 members, which did a business of \$47,474.58, and made a net profit of \$3,947.64, from which five per cent. was paid on capital and seven per cent. on purchases.

The figures published in this report relate only to societies which are affiliated with the Co-operative Union of Canada, and have made returns to the union. None of the large number of societies established in Saskatchewan, for instance, are included, nor the 16 stores operated by the United Farmers' Co-operative Co. of New Brunswick. While the societies affiliated with the union are growing in numbers and in strength, they do not therefore show the full strength of the co-operative movement in Canada, which is rapidly spreading throughout the Dominion, and wherever it is managed on sound lines with reasonable support from the people whom it designed to serve is an important factor in keeping down the increasing cost of living.

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special dividend of \$25 a share on the common stock of the company, payable September 1 next. In addition, the company announces the issue of 7,000 shares additional of the common stock, to be offered to shareholders on the basis of one share of new stock at \$100 a share for every four shares of old stock. The new issue will go to shareholders of record August 21.

In the circular dealing with the issue, the company intimates that shareholders may pay for the new stock to which they are entitled by transferring to the company as payment in full therefor the special dividend of 25 per cent. which has been declared.

Subscription forms for the new stock will be sent to shareholders on or about August 21, and subscriptions must be received on or before September 30 next.

Money for Manitoba Farmers

For the convenience of farmers who desire to make use of the Manitoba Provincial Savings Office, a system of "Banking by Mail" has been established by the trustees in charge. Both deposits and withdrawals can be made by mail with a minimum of trouble, all that is necessary in either case being the writing of a short letter or the filling out of a simple form. Agencies of the Provincial Savings Office are being established at a number of points throughout Manitoba, but all mail order business will be conducted from the head office at Winnipeg. A small booklet, clearly explaining the simple details of the system, has been issued, and those interested can obtain a copy by writing to the Province of Manitoba Savings Office, 335 Garry Street, Winnipeg.

The Bankers' Refusal

Farmers are particularly interested in the provincial savings scheme. It was established primarily to secure funds for loaning to farmers through the Rural Credits Societies and the Manitoba Farm Loans Association. The banks, it will be remembered, refused last spring to continue doing business with the Manitoba Rural Credit Societies unless the interest rate was increased and other conditions objectionable to the societies were imposed. All efforts by the provincial treasurer to come to an arrangement with the banks having failed, the government determined to appeal to the people of the province to supply the money required to finance the societies, and legislation was passed creating the Provincial Savings Office. The office is now receiving deposits on which interest at four per cent. per annum, compounded half-yearly, is paid, which is one per cent. more than is paid by the banks on savings accounts.

Cheaper Loans

The money placed on deposit will be loaned to farmers through the Rural Credit Societies and the Manitoba Farm Loans Association, the former charging the farmers seven per cent. on short-term loans, while the latter lends on mortgage at six per cent. on the 30-year amortization plan. By co-operation between borrower and lender, depositors can thus receive interest on their savings at a higher rate than they have been accustomed to, and borrowers can secure accommodation at a lower rate than they have usually been required to pay. The Manitoba government took a very advanced step in establishing these financial facilities, and those farmers who desire to see the system become a success can help it materially by opening a deposit account.

Victory Bond Bargains

Victory Bonds are still being sold at bargain prices. The issues maturing in 1924 and 1934, which were sold in the big drive last fall at 100 cents on the dollar, can now be bought at 98 for the 1924 maturity and 96 for the 1934's. This means that persons buying now and holding until maturity, when the bonds will be redeemed by the government at full face value, will receive six per cent. for their money on the 1924's and 5.90 per cent. on the 1934's, instead of the 5.50 per cent. which is earned on bonds bought at par.

B. S. A.

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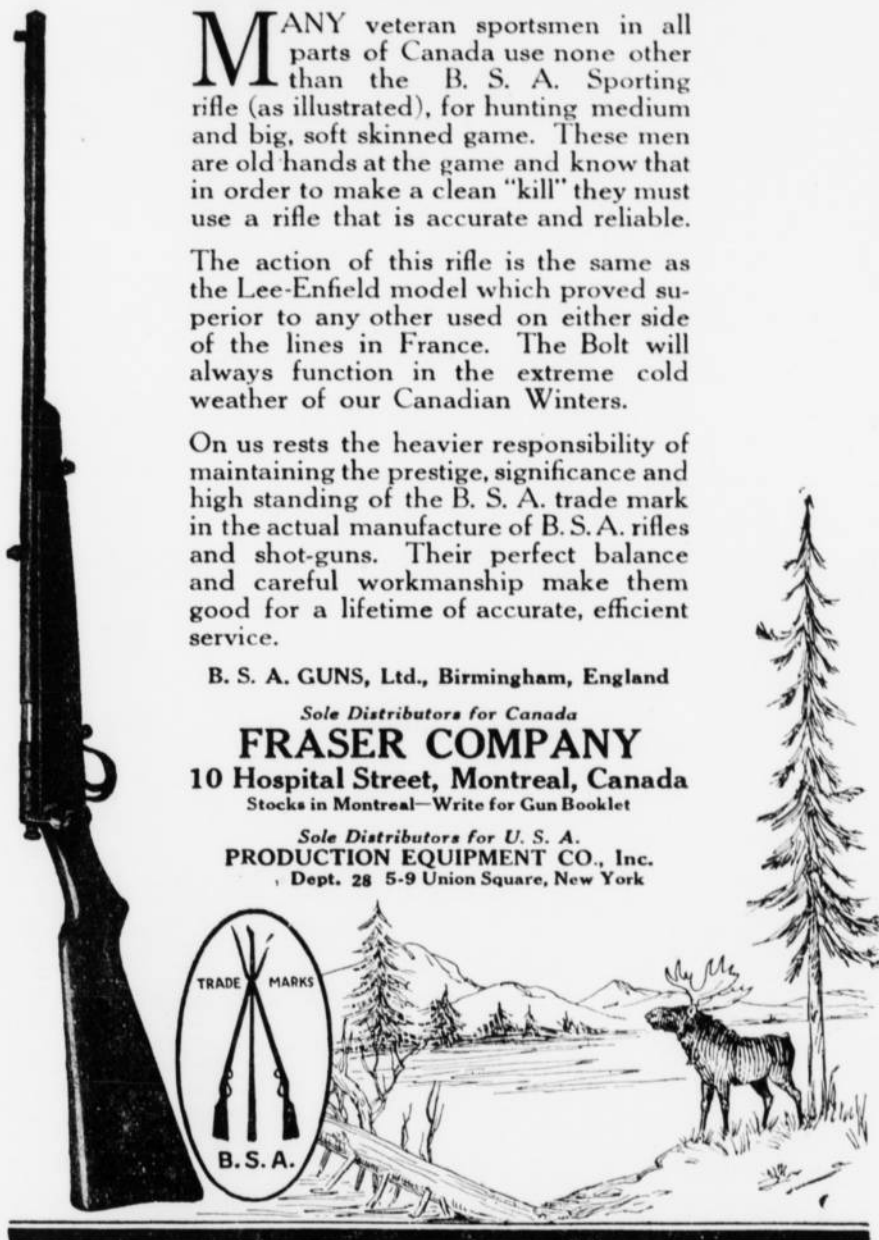
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United Farmers of Manitoba

Souris District Convention

THE Souris district held a big convention in Boissevain, Wednesday, July 7. Nearly 200 were present, 135 of whom registered as delegates. Interest is increasing in farmers' gatherings, each meeting is larger than the last. This, together with the fact that a very large number of ladies were present, looks well for the future.

T. Beveridge, the organizer for the west half of this constituency, being unavoidably absent, R. F. Chapman, who was responsible for the east half, gave a report for the whole of Souris. He said of the total 94 townships, 79 were organized, the remainder being reserve, lake or unoccupied territory; 161 canvassers had been appointed, but as yet 26 had not reported; \$8,585 had been collected from 1,715 farmers, an average of \$5.00, or \$63.65 per canvasser. He thought this amount would have been nearly doubled if it had been possible to make a thorough canvass. When one remembers that a very large part of the western and south-western district has experienced a series of partial crop failures, that it was impossible to continue the campaign after seeding owing to the grasshopper plague, that for this and other reasons several districts had not yet been touched where farmers were known to be in full sympathy with the movement, it, in a large measure, accounted for the fact that as yet only 44 per cent. had contributed.

The popular convention and field secretary, C. H. Burnell, followed with a report of progress for the whole province. He congratulated Souris on being, in spite of difficulties, the leading district in the recent campaign. He answered the criticism that our organization should not enter into politics by pointing out that from the very first we were a political body. He went on to outline the campaign policy, stating that although things had gone satisfactorily so far, much remained to be done. There were, according to the lists of mail-order houses, some 47,000 farm homes, with an adult population of about 100,000, but our members only numbered 12,000. In other words we were only 12 per cent. efficient. Much work remained to be done among the non-English.

Much discussion followed, and two resolutions were passed to the effect that the political campaign canvass be carried on as soon as possible, to be finished by the end of the year, and that the canvass be conducted in the towns, leaving the joining up on the voluntary basis.

The evening session was not as well attended as the afternoon. Heavy though welcome showers, with threatening clouds frightened many away. Nevertheless, probably 100 remained to carry on and hear discussion on the remaining resolutions. (1) That the "Mail Bag" be reopened in The Guide; (2) That we endorse the action of the Council of Agriculture re the Wheat Board; (3) That the Wheat Board be composed of at least 50 per cent. farmers; (4) That we ask the provincial executive to draft a provincial platform, to be submitted to all the locals; (5) That we have an executive committee for each provincial constituency with power to call a convention whenever the need arises; (6) That we ask the Central executive to draft and advocate such remedies as will bring about better education for the children of the country.

This brought to an end a very profitable day.

Souris conventions are always productive of good. Born on that day a new field secretary. Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Burnell.—F. W. R.

A Good Day's Work at Glenholm

The people of Glenholm have given practical proof of their true community spirit. Frank Bryant was burned out two weeks ago, losing all his household effects. There was much sympathetic feeling, of course. There usually is in all such cases. But it is too often per-

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Manitoba by the Secretary

W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

mitted to die out without action. Not so in this case. There was an urge that could not be resisted. A "bee" was called for Tuesday, July 6, and 30 able-bodied men responded. E. S. Haggerty, owner of the farm (Bryant being tenant) furnished the lumber and volunteer workers erected a new house. Women brought provisions and set out two square meals for the builders. But that was not all. An empty house cannot sustain life. So the good people of Glenholm not only replaced the destroyed home, but presented Mr. Bryant with a bank book showing \$400 to his credit, wherewith the essential requisites of furnishings might be provided. It was a grand day's work.—Neepawa Press.

No Reason for Fighting

Absolute security and certain peace are conceivable only insofar as no peoples have any interest to desire, and consequently any reason to fear, conquest. Now, liberty of economic relations (carrying in its train as it does,

spoke for nearly an hour and gave a very interesting and instructive address.

Albert McGregor, of Keyes local, opened the discussion on the report of the Assessment and Taxation Commission and was followed by A. J. M. Poole, district director. The discussion was warm at times and was a discussion of the single tax rather than a discussion of the summary of recommendations of the commission as found on pages 99 to 101 of the report.

It was decided to hold the next convention at Carberry at a date to be announced later.

The following resolutions were approved:

1. That a woman be given power to will her Dower right.
2. That the term "property" of the husband in the Dower Law include all property as well as real estate.
3. That we send one young man and one young woman to the agricultural college, to take the two weeks' course on Rural Leadership, to be put on by the college from July 19 to 30.
4. That we instruct District Director

Wanted—Today—Two Hundred Men

The Central office is required to keep in touch with the U.F.M. locals throughout the province. In order to do this certain information is needed. Blank forms for reports to be filled in by secretaries and presidents are sent out. The blanks for the semi-annual report were sent out a month ago and are now two weeks overdue. A hundred locals have not responded. Two men in each of these locals are primarily responsible—the secretary and the president.

It is respectfully urged that these men take up this matter and have their returns sent in. If you are one of the 200 you can very materially assist by getting after your colleague—the president or the secretary, as the case may be—and securing his co-operation in making out and forwarding the report.

It is of first importance that we be able before harvest to size up the situation in a statistical way. This can only be done by every local reporting. It is a matter of less than half-an-hour's work, and it does not seem too much to ask that every man do his bit.

But at least 700 other men also ought to consider themselves personally responsible—namely the president and the six directors of the locals. If one of these in each local would make it his business to see that the work was done it would save a lot of trouble.

Not as a matter of compulsion or coercion, but simply as a matter of cordial and necessary co-operation for the good of the association. It is suggested that the necessary effort be made and every report sent in within the next five days.

liberty of general intercourse) between two peoples is equivalent to mutual annexation by these two peoples; and liberty of relations between all people would be equivalent to reciprocal annexation by all peoples. No people would any longer have an important or even serious interest in vanquishing other peoples and conquering their territories. Given liberty of international economic relations, it is certain that international justice, morality, security, and peace would become a positive, practical, and absolute state of things.—Henri Lambert.

Neepawa District Convention

The summer convention, of the Neepawa district, was held in Anderson's hall, Plumas, on the 16th inst. There were three sessions held and a number of resolutions were considered by the delegates.

There was considerable discussion on some of the resolutions and at times the speakers waxed warm but most of the delegates kept as cool as the weather would permit and taken all together we had a good convention. One very noticeable feature of the convention was that there was no lack of speakers, although the speakers from Central were prevented from coming owing to an emergency board meeting in Winnipeg.

Robt. Milne, of Keyes local, gave an address, the topic being Our Relation to the Agricultural College. Mr. Milne

Poole to arrange a series of meetings to be addressed by Mr. Dixon, leader of the Labor party in Manitoba, and Hon. T. A. Cregar, leader of the farmers party in the Dominion; with the object of giving the people an opportunity to hear the real attitude of labor.

5. That we urge upon the Central association the advisability of placing in the Farmers' Platform a plank looking to the establishment of a system of national banks.

6. That we ask the government to hold another court of revision this fall as there are a number of names not on the lists that should be on.

7. That this convention of Neepawa District U.F.M. go on record as approving that the U.F.M. take direct political action at the next provincial election and recommend to the local associations that they appoint two representatives from each local to act as a committee for provincial political action. (Beautiful Plains is already organized. Gladstone constituency delegates appointed R. Fahrni, of Gladstone, to act as secretary pro tem., and all Gladstone constituency locals should report to Mr. Fahrni. No Norfolk delegates were present.)

8. That we ask the district executive to be responsible for an annual women's conference to be held—time and place to be decided on by the executive.

9. A resolution opposing any increase in freight rates and recommending in-

creased efficiency in the operation of national railways.

We had some splendid music from the Plumas soloists which was heartily applauded, after which a vote of thanks was tendered to the Plumas people. L.G.T.

The United Farmers' Job

If you want in a sentence the work that we do,
We, who are embarked in this U.F.M. crew,
We would say it is making communities new,
By getting the people together.

The people who live on the land are O.K.

They say what they mean and they do what they say,

But one thing they need as they need light o' day,

And that's simply getting together.

In thinking and reading and working and play,

In selling of wheat and in shipping of hay,

With supplies to be bought and with tariffs to pay,

They ought to be getting together.

And now with the high cost of living to fight,

Its dawning as never before on our sight,

That the wrongs of the people can ne'er be set right,

But only by standing together.

And so we are planning and working the plan

To back the new policy straight to a man,

And win the reforms we have willed—as we can

By solidly standing together.

An Efficient District

One of the Neepawa district officials has the following to say in reference to the recent convention, and his words should be an inspiration and ideal to every district in the province:

"For the first time we demonstrated that we are capable of putting on a convention ourselves without any dependence upon outside help. We realize that we have plenty of material with which to provide a program and a good one.

"There was no trouble to get discussion from the convention. Irvin McLeod, for example, asked Robert Milne, when he was talking on the agriculture college, why there was not something taught about political economy or the distribution of wealth as well as the producing of wealth.

"I am proud Neepawa has once more showed what a district association can do and the value of it to our movement. When we reach that development among our people where our 12 districts can within themselves put on a full day's convention that will mean a great deal and I think we should feel encouraged that such is possible of attainment. Of course that is not the end, we hope to go on to greater things yet and I want to make a suggestion that we might have an exchange of programs between districts for the sake of variety. I feel like making the offer to Central that if there is any district that has trouble getting up a convention, Neepawa might be willing to put on a program for any district needing help."

If You Want to Know

Anyone who wants to acquaint himself with the latest provincial legislation in Manitoba will find a very comprehensive review of it in the latest (April-May) issue of the Manitoba Public Service Bulletin. This bulletin is mailed free on application by card or letter to J. A. Macdonald, publicity commissioner, Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg. The wide range of topics dealt with may be indicated by the fact that one article is headed, Reclamation Branch Department of Public Works, and another, Bulletin on Making Women's Hats.

United Farmers of Alberta

Propose Wheat Pool

FOLLOWING the announcement that the government would not appoint a Wheat Board to handle the 1920 crop, the board of directors of the United Farmers of Alberta, at a meeting on the 17th July, passed the following resolution:

"Whereas, the Canadian government has announced that the Canadian Wheat Board will not be continued for the marketing of the 1920 crop, and,

"Whereas, this board of directors of the U.F.A. are of the opinion that the Wheat Board should be continued, for the marketing of the 1920 crop, in order that the farmer may receive the full value for his product in the world's markets;

"Therefore, be it resolved that this board of directors use every influence to have the Wheat Board as at present constituted, continued for another year, and failing that,

"That we request the directors of The United Grain Growers Limited, in conjunction with the directors of Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company Limited, to consider the feasibility of organizing a co-operative pool for the purpose of delivering our farmers wheat direct to the European markets."

Mr. Muir Resigns

A. C. Muir, Provost, who was elected to the Central executive, at the annual convention in January last, has resigned on account of pressure of farm work.

At an executive meeting, on July 17, his resignation was accepted, and under the power given to the executive in the constitution, S. S. Sears, of Nanton, was appointed in his place. He will hold office until the annual convention in January. The latter was elected in January at the convention as a director for the Macleod constituency. He was nominated for the executive at the time Mr. Muir was elected. As a matter of fact, he was leading on the sixth count, but on the transfer count on the seventh lost out.

His appointment on the executive left a vacancy on the board of directors for the Macleod riding, and Gus E. A. Malchow, of Stavely, was appointed. The latter was a candidate at the last convention for that position.

New Organizations

The Laval local No. 48 has been organized at St. Paul de Metis, with a membership of 13. Emery Dubois is president, and Landas Joly is secretary.

The Tarnopill local No. 548, has been organized at Primula with a membership of 23. T. Kalynchuk is president, and Wosgl Makolin is secretary.

A local has been organized at Nevis to be known as Nevis No. 447. James McConnell is president, and James Mathewson is secretary. Nevis local commences with a paid-up membership of 15.

Director Chas. H. Harris, of Oyen, has been successful in organizing the Glevenah local No. 697, at Empress, which commences with a paid-up membership of 17. Chas. Hermon, of Alsask, Sask., is president, and R. G. Newton, of Empress, is secretary.

More on Rural Mail

Central office is in receipt of a further communication from the Post Master General, on this subject, as follows:

"I have your letter of 26th ultimo, in which you call my attention to two special cases where applications have been made for rural mail services.

"In writing you on 25th March last, I stated the general policy of the department in regard to supplying the rural districts with mail delivery.

"I should perhaps have stated that as a result of the financial stringency it has been necessary for me to take into consideration the local revenues as well as the expenditure.

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

"Rural mail delivery is one of the most costly operations of my department. To continue the policy of former years at the prices now asked would increase considerably the already large deficit in the cost of this particular branch of the service, and would, I feel add unduly to the financial burdens of the country.

"It is necessary, therefore, to scrutinize carefully the applications received, to determine whether the increased cost of this more expensive form of service would be sufficiently met by the local revenues.

"In the case of the service asked for at Loyalist to which you refer, I may say that the maintenance of existing services, as you will see by the enclosed statement, has resulted in a deficit of \$265.13, for the fiscal year ended March 31st last. While the amount in itself is not large, the aggregate of hundreds of such cases cannot be overlooked. As rural mail delivery services invariably cost more than the ordinary services it was considered advisable to put this and similar cases aside until there has been an improvement in the financial conditions.

"In regard to the application for a route south of Edgerton, I may say that this service was petitioned for in July, 1916. When the inspector reported on the matter in February, 1917, he had only received 18 applications for boxes from the 51 eligible residents. Some months later the number of applications was increased to 26, making the 50 per cent. of total residents required by the department before a route can be established.

"The service was authorized, but it was found impossible to induce any person to submit a tender to perform the service.

"The president and secretary of the McCafferty local U.F.A., recently advised the department that they have now found a man willing to take the contract, and to each communication a reply was sent requesting that an offer be submitted for the consideration of the department.—P. E. Blondin."

Loyalist Post Office	
Revenue	\$891.15
Salary, etc.	\$560.00
Wiste Post Office	
Revenue	\$162.82
Salary, etc.	90.00
Cost of existing services:	
Loyalist & C.P. Rwy.	
Station	219.10
Loyalist & Wiste.....	450.00
	\$1,053.97
	\$1,319.10
	\$1,053.97
Net loss at present	\$ 265.13

Everybody's Doing It

Our first meeting of the New Year was "full of jazz," so to speak. We had a lengthy discussion on the advisability of taking over the store and post office in our district, and also on the resolutions passed by different locals. But it looks to me as though Clivale would have to boost again to keep our membership up to the standard. Judging from the crowd at our last meeting, there was evidently plenty of standing room, also "seating capacity."

Of a certainty you must have time to think over this matter of joining up again. I might say it is a weighty problem. "Sure." But if you stand around too long you are liable to contract a "malady" universally known as "cold feet," from which they inform me there is little chance of recovery. I may be far wrong, but taking the views of other secretaries and judging from appearances, I think I am safe in applying this state of affairs to most, if not every local. It is most always the same old bunch of spell-binders who have to elect the officers, and, generally speaking, the same old "goats" who

fill the offices. Not that I particularly object to being a "goat," for I'm some "butter."

It might be well in some cases to sing that plaintive little ballad entitled, Everybody's Doing It, at the close of every meeting. Someone might ask "doing what?" Well, for instance, joining the U.F.A. You might also imply renewing your subscription for The Grain Growers' Guide, also the Western Independent. Surely they may help you to see the "light."—N. B. Markel, secretary, Clivale local.

Get Movie Machine

The interest in our local is steadily growing. We hold our meetings in the new Arrowood consolidated schoolhouse. Our main business lately is collectively purchasing binder twine and coal, and an effort to better the condition of the public roads. We are also becoming interested in the political platform of the U.F.A.

We were fortunate enough to have Wm. Irvine with us one evening. We have voted to purchase a moving picture machine to have entertainments in connection with our U.F.A.—W. M. Lyle secretary, East Arrowood local.

Lockhart Community Hall

Mr. J. W. Robson, of Lockhart, writes an interesting account of the community hall built at Lockhart.

This hall was built by public subscription, almost every farmer in the district donating twenty-five dollars, and in addition giving from one to five days to help build it. The labor was all done in this way, with the exception of the employment of a carpenter to do the finishing, fit doors and windows etc.

The main hall is 24 x 48 feet, and has an eight foot stage across one end three feet high. The stage has a two-foot hinged drop in front that can be raised to increase the size of the stage when needed, and let down when floor space is required for dancing. There is a lean-to on the side of the main hall 12 x 40. Part of this is used for a ladies' room, and the balance for kitchen and refreshment room.

At the rear end of the hall a small balcony has been built to seat about twenty people. The hall is not finished inside yet, and is provided with home-made seats. A good two-inch fir floor was put in, as a good floor was considered to be the main part of a hall for dancing. If there is a good crop this year, it is proposed to line the hall with beaver board.

The hall is paid for and the management have some cash on hand, and have the building and contents insured for \$1,500.

The running expenses of the hall are defrayed by the proceeds from dances, plays, and the hiring of the hall for election purposes and other meetings. No charge is made for the use of the hall by U.F.A. speakers.

Mr. Robson offers a word of advice to those who are intending to build a community hall. He says "Do not try to build something fancy. Build something plain and roomy and easy to keep up—and then after it is built, keep it clean and neat." He also says it is necessary to have a bunch of energetic hustlers, not afraid of work, if the undertaking is to be successful.

Woodgrove Active

Woodgrove local has done co-operative buying and selling in machine oil, separator oil, harness oil, automobile oil, hard oil, and shipped cattle and hogs, also eggs co-operatively.

A football club has been formed and a dance was given recently to raise funds for the same.

The local is running good and strong. Poor prospects for crop—too much wet.—Harold King, secretary.

U.F.A. Briefs

With the completion of spring work we are again able to get back to U.F.A. work. Our annual membership drive takes place shortly and we anticipate increasing our membership to 300. I believe the farmers in this district realize the value of organization.—Robt. G. Langston, secretary, Camrose local.

It has been rather quiet here this summer, but we don't forget to be on time when it comes to doing anything important. As usual our picnic was a great success. Our local and the Women's Institute have built a large kitchen on the school which will be a great help for our meetings and entertainments.—Robt. M. Johnston, secretary, Kirkpatrick local.

There was a good turnout at the second meeting of this local. Ten new members joined. We expect about 25 more to join at our next meeting.—J. Mathewson, secretary, Nevis local.

Good Meeting at Wayne

A good meeting was held at Wayne on June 12, when J. R. Donnenworth gave an interesting talk on geology with special reference to the coal areas of Alberta.

A lively discussion on the subject took place at the close of the speakers remarks, showing that the audience were keenly interested in the subject.

B.C. Members Join

Lake Geneva local held a meeting on June 12, when arrangements were made for the construction of a Dipping Vat. Committees were appointed to make arrangements for a picnic and dance. Messrs. Geo. Symington and J. H. Dearnely were appointed delegates to the district association. Four new members were taken into the local, two of them being transferred from the United Farmers of British Columbia.

Natural Gas

A farmer was herding his cattle one day,
When there came an M.P. with some hot air to say:
For the new Farmers' Party was out making hay,
And his well-paid position was fading away.

Oh! farmer, dear farmer, come listen to me,
I'm the best friend you have, as you shortly will see.
The greatest mistake that the farmer e'er made
Was in starting upon the political trade.

You need education, elocution and brains
To successfully handle the Government reins,
Though you may be an artist at driving a hoe,
You may still cut no figure in Parliament Row.

Now I'm honest, deserving, with well-polished mind,
And to hard, sweaty labor I don't feel inclined.
So the Creator intended, you plainly will see,
That the farmer should leave all such pickings to me.

So when comes next election, just vote the right way—
The same that your grandfather did in his day.
I'll make it my business especially to see
That the farmer gets all the best plums on the tree.

Chorus:

And merrily we'll roll along,
Roll along, roll along.
With Party P's a-going strong
In just the same old way.

—Horne Liddell, Summerview, Alta.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Saskatchewan Federal Constituency Conventions

DURING the last two weeks a number of conventions have been held in federal constituencies of Saskatchewan, consisting of the supporters of the New National Policy Movement, and according to the statement of R. M. Johnson, of Regina, the secretary-treasurer of the Saskatchewan provincial executive, they have been attended by a larger number of delegates than on the previous occasion; the interest in the proceedings has been more manifest; the discussions more keen and intelligent and altogether the indications are that the supporters of the New National Policy are alive to the work which lies before them and when the time comes to put their information into practice they will be there with the goods and expect to add their constituencies to the Assiniboia list.

Constituency of Qu'Appelle

On Wednesday, July 14, the first annual convention of the contributors to the New National Policy in the federal constituency of Qu'Appelle, was held in Broadview. During the morning the delegates registered and held an informal gathering while the committee was in session.

The convention proper commenced at one o'clock, and when chairman Easton called the meeting to order there were over 100 delegates assembled. Following a short address by the chairman the secretary was called upon to give the various reports.

Financial Statement

The financial report showed that up to June 15, the sum of \$9,234.36 had been sent in and divided as follows: Memberships to the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, \$1,986.50; Grain Growers' Guide, \$3,045; Political Campaign Fund, \$4,183.50 (25 per cent. of which goes to the provincial committee); in suspense, \$20.50.

The constituency's financial standing on June 30, was: receipts, \$3,195.33; disbursements, \$1,728.36; balance on hand, \$1,466.33.

The report on organization work showed that 156 canvassers had collected \$9,234.33; who also reported on 4,904 electors, who had declared themselves as follows: 3,891 for the N.N.P. candidate and 1,013 divided amongst all other parties.

The work of the past year was reviewed and the system employed was explained. The constituency was divided into 16 parts and each one had a member of the committee as their representative. The reports were well received and after many questions were put, they were adopted unanimously.

Resolutions from Committee

The resolutions brought in by the resolutions committee were thoroughly discussed and quickly disposed of. In electing the committee for the ensuing year each of the 16 districts were called out, with the names of the retiring members, the delegates then assembled themselves into 16 groups and appointed their new committee, which was constituted as follows: J. W. Easton, Spring Creek; B. Santer, Welwyn; George Burden, Moosomin; W. Evans, Rocanville; J. Gemmell, Whitewood; H. Brooks, Grenfell; N. D. McPherson, Benbecula; J. Burrill, Langbank; J. Miller, Indian Head; Mrs. McGuire, Winthorst; Miss Spencer, Qu'Appelle; D. Railton, Sintaluta; H. Lane, Huronville; E. Brett, Wolsley; L. Widup, Kipling; F. Feasant, Qu'Appelle.

Following the appointment of the above committee they retired and later announced the election of the following officers: President, J. Miller, Indian Head; vice-president, D. Railton, Sintaluta and secretary-treasurer George Burden, Moosomin.

Address by Levi Thompson, M.P.

During the interval A. G. Hawkes, of Percival, vice-president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, was asked to preside, and, following a short address, Levi Thomson, M.P. for

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

that constituency, who was also a delegate to the convention, was invited to address the meeting. For about 30 minutes Mr. Thompson discussed the question of the tariff and gave some telling arguments in favor of the New National Policy, which was listened to with much attention and appreciation.

A big mass meeting was held in the evening, which was presided over by D. Railton, the vice-president, when addresses were delivered by Mrs. J. Bowen, Wapella; W. J. Orchard, Tregarva, and Levi Thomson, M.P.

No action was taken regarding the nomination of a candidate, beyond the understanding that when the prospects of a general election are greater than they appear to be at the present time, a candidate to represent the New National Policy movement will be placed in the field and little doubt is expressed regarding the result.

Regina Federal Constituency

On Saturday afternoon, July 17, the first annual convention of the Regina federal constituency of the New National Policy movement was held in the Y.M.C.A., with 25 delegates in attendance. The meeting was presided over by T. W. Orchard, president of the constituency executive and president of the provincial organization.

During the afternoon the following were elected as the executive committee for the Regina federal constituency: President, W. J. Orchard, Tregarva; vice-president, Robert Sinton, Regina; executive, Mrs. E. Osborne, Dilke; R. M. Johnson, Regina; R. Wood, Regina; and R. Wood, secretary-treasurer.

Unnecessary to Incorporate

Before adjournment R. M. Johnson introduced a matter of the incorporation of the organization. The Elections Act, he said, made it imperative that incorporation should be taken out; the question being as to whether it should be by the provincial committee or by each of the constituency committees. The legal adviser had given as his opinion that it was necessary for the provincial organization to incorporate, but that it was not necessary for the constituencies. At the same time the legal adviser consulted by the Manitoba organization stated his opinion that every constituency in Manitoba would have to incorporate. Mr. Johnson explained, however, that the situation in Manitoba was considerably different from that prevailing in Saskatchewan, owing to the different form of organization.

Mr. Orchard said that from the thought he had given the matter, he was of the opinion that each constituency would be required to incorporate. After some further discussion it was moved by George Clark, seconded by William Myers, and adopted that: "The matter be left in the hands of the committee for its consideration and that the committee be empowered to act as it saw fit."

The following were added to the above committee: J. B. Musselman, R. M. Johnson, Robert Sinton and Reginald Wood.

In the election of the committee the meeting agreed to allow the member for each municipality to be nominated by the delegates from the municipality in question, with the following result:

R.M. No. 158, left to executive. R.M. No. 159, E. C. Myers, Grand Coulee, member; W. C. Thair, Lumsden, assistant. R.M. No. 160, A. W. Wallace, Pasqua, member; Hugh Keys, Keyston, assistant. R.M. No. 189, W. J. Orchard, Tregarva, member; A. Anslow, Lumsden, assistant. R.M. No. 190, T. M. Eddy, Bethune, member; J. H. Peel, Bethune, assistant. R.M. No. 221, Mrs. E. Osborne, Dilke, member; Fritz Boehme, Dilke, assistant. R.M. No. 222, R. H. Leake, Aylesbury, member; C. J. Andrews, Aylesbury, assistant.

Financial Statement

The financial report showed a total of \$2,622.55 collected in the constituency by the Liberty Drive up to June 15, 1920, which had been supplemented by collections since that date. The total amount apportioned to the constituency was \$1,228.81. The cash expenditures were \$143.12; leaving a balance of \$1,085.69 in the bank. Present liabilities were accounts payable, leaving a balance of \$1,047.95.

It was explained by the secretary that there was still a balance due to the constituency from the provincial organization through the Liberty Drive.

In connection with the proposed plan of campaign, George Clark, of Dilke, stated as his opinion that the people were unfortunately to a large extent ignorant of the meaning, requirements and application of the Dominion Election Act and that a good deal of capital would most likely be made out of this condition by the old political organizations if it allowed to continue.

O. R. Gould, M.P. for Assiniboia, who had been invited to attend, supported Mr. Clarke in this and said there were those in the present government who would be very ready to profit by such a condition.

Mr. Gould, in a few remarks, said that the eastern provinces, and especially Quebec, were watching the West with a view to taking from the prairie provinces their cue in the future development of their political activities, and had intimated that they were going home to work out similar organizations and expect to elect their own representatives to the House of Commons in the same way as the western provinces were doing.

The little group of western members, said Mr. Gould, was held more in respect and fear by the government with regard to any policy that might call forth opposition, than was the opposition itself.

As for the effect the financial and commercial interests had on the policy of the government, Mr. Gould said there was no doubt that their influence was very great. He was sure that those interests had their representatives on both sides of the House and that it would make no difference, therefore, which side was returned to power in case of an election. He did not altogether blame the representatives of those interests for doing what they could do for them, if the people allowed them the opportunity. The only thing to do was to take the opportunity away from them by removing them from the government. This was what the West was endeavoring to do and he urged on them the necessity of working unceasingly to that end.

Belated G.G. Sunday Reports

Some belated reports of Grain Growers' Sunday services are to hand. A. Lucksinger, of Gunderson, director of Clearwater local, in enclosing a neatly printed program, containing the order of service for that day, says: "Enclosed you will find a program that was given by the Clearwater local in co-operation with Horse Butts and was well presented by Coteau and White Bear locals, which was held at Clearwater on Grain Growers' Sunday."

Rev. A. S. Oliver, student missionary, was the main figure in putting on the program and represented the Presbyterian congregations at Clearwater, White Bear and Coteau. His topic, Unity, was well suited for the occasion; in which he showed the necessity for all the nationalities and denominations working in unison, in order to secure a homogeneous nation.

A United Service

Among the special speakers was Rev. Mr. Morris, representing the Anglican church, of Layton, White Bear, etc. His topic, Competition and Co-operation,

was splendidly dealt with. He showed where competition failed and that it was high time to accept the principle of co-operation as the fundamental of a truly organized society.

W. Powell, of Wiseton and R. Fenerty, of Bickleigh who were among the special speakers gave short talks on Grain Growerism. Some excellent music was furnished by the Clearwater band and Clearwater orchestra. Two violin solos by Mrs. Powell, of Wiseton, were also well received and greatly enjoyed.

Mr. Lucksinger adds: "We are glad to note that so many locals took an interest in celebrating Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Sunday."

Southside Local Picnic

Southside local, in district No. 15, held its annual picnic on June 24, when a goodly number of members and their friends and families turned out to the Southside Social Hall and grounds for their afternoon and evening's entertainment.

The officers, President Andrew Boland, Secretary A. E. Macauley and Directors P. Connel, J. S. Rohrer, Dave Kirk, Bob Allison and N. E. Peavler were on the job making things go with a right good swing. Fine weather and the promise of good crops induced a general good feeling which demonstrated itself in enjoying the usual pony races, other minor sports and baseball.

There is nothing the matter with the enthusiasm of the Southsiders and they welcomed the opportunity of having the District Director J. P. Robinson, speak and reply to those who had any queries regarding the farmer's organization. It is a source of gratification to the officers that their friends and neighbors recognize their devotion to their cause.

The local has taken over the Community hall and will make some improvements with the idea of a community gathering place for the winter months especially and, being 12 miles from Hazenmore, in an ideal locality, there is no doubt this move will be appreciated.

Director Reports for District 10

G. A. Hope, director for district No. 10, in sending in a statement of his work during June, reports in part as follows:

"On June 5, I visited Perigord and organized their local. The meeting was small so it was adjourned until the 17th, when a better crowd turned out. G. B. Harris was elected president, and E. Bernier, secretary."

"On June 29, I visited Kuroki. It being sports' day there was a very large crowd. I addressed the meeting before the sports and was given a very good hearing. The same evening I was at Invermay, where we had a good crowd. They are very much interested in the shipping of livestock and a co-operative elevator. Any assistance you can give on this line will be appreciated."

"On June 30, I was at Rama and had a good turnout. Most of the settlers are Galicians and Ruthenian. Kindly send literature in their own language, they are very much interested in the movement. There were lots of ladies present."

"Buchanan wrote saying that the date did not suit them and wanted me to set another one, which I could not do at the present time. July 1, being sports' day at Lintlaw I came home that way and although I was uninvited and unexpected I was given an opportunity to address the meeting in the evening. I found that their local was dead. Their Borden had left them and gone into a general store and real estate business and they have no Meighen or Drayton, so are in a deplorable condition."

"I also found out that the Liberty Drive was unheard of in Ranges 9 and 10, at least. After I was through addressing the meeting I was requested to hold a meeting at Oxford Centre to re-organize their local; also at Hazel Dell to organize a new local. These meetings I will try and hold as soon as convenient. I might also say that I took part in the services at Wolverton on Grain Growers' Sunday."

Saskatoon Summer Show

Weather Hot—Entries up to Average—Good Attendance

WITH the thermometer ranging around 90 degrees in the shade for the week commencing July 12, and finishing on the 17th, the directors and management of the Saskatoon exhibition had no cause for complaint regarding the conduct of the weather-man. The weather was hot, indeed too hot to be comfortable for either visitors, stockmen or stock. The Saskatoon exhibition this year was another success. In some of the departments, particularly the pure-bred animals, there was a slight decrease in entries compared with former years. This was especially true with the horse



Woodland's Prime Boy
Roland Ness' Grand Champion Ayrshire
Male, Calgary, 1920.

classes and the hogs, but on the other hand the cattle classes, especially the beef cattle, put up a splendid show.

Everyone Was There

It was gratifying to see the very great interest manifested in the exhibition by the directorate and farmers from the nearby districts. For a radius of 20 miles around Saskatoon the crops are going to be poor again this year; in fact, on many farms, if the farmer gets his seed back he will be lucky. Rain is badly needed, but if it comes within the next 10 days or so there will be lots of feed for the stock next winter.

The attendance this year was just as good, if not a little better, than that of two or three years back, while the interest manifested in the stock judging and in the stock itself was most encouraging. Quite a number of the pure-bred herds came on from Edmonton, while there was also a few new exhibitors.

Farm Boys' Camp

A feature of the Saskatoon Fair was the Farm Boys' Camp, which was held in connection with the exhibition, and which is one of the most popular features of the fair. This is the second annual camp, and this year 250 boys were in attendance as against 45 last year. The boys range in age from 14 to 18 years, and they come from all parts of the province. Every agricultural society in the province has the privilege of sending five boys to the camp. Besides being taken all over the fair, the boys were taken out to the university, and went over the university farm under the guidance of an instructor, who explained to them some of the work which is being done by the college in connection with higher education and agriculture.

Another feature of considerable interest was an exhibition of livestock by the College of Agriculture, and this exhibit attracted a very large amount of interest among the farmers. The exhibit from the experimental farms also came in for a good deal of attention, while there were splendid exhibits put on by the various merchants, machine men and others from the city itself. The exhibition was formally opened by Dr. S. F. Tolmie, federal minister of agriculture, who is at the present time making an extended tour of the western provinces in connection with his department. A word of commendation is due to manager C. D. Fisher and his staff for the very capable way everything was handled in connection with the exhibition, and for the courtesy which they extend to visitors, exhibitors and press men alike.

The Clydesdales

The exhibit of Clydesdales was not strong, and while there were a number of

very good animals forward the classes in this draft breed were very much smaller and the quality of the animals, with a few exceptions, was also inferior to that of former years. The exhibitors were: Milton Forfar, Langham; Vanstone and Rogers, North Battleford; Alex. Tosh, Piche; J. Robertson and Sons, Bradwell; Jos. Lorimer, Conquest; R. J. Huxtable, and one or two others. Among the outstanding animals might be mentioned, Vanstone and Rogers' grand champion stallion, Major Mascot, which had won the grand championship at Edmonton the previous week. Lorimer, of Conquest, showed one or two very good animals, special mention being made of his two-year-old stallion, Garnet's Heir, a clean, chifty colt with a lot of quality, substance and straight, close action. Tosh, who won this class with Braemar, exhibited a very likely looking colt of true cart-horse type and an animal whose good flat bone, springy pastern and general type make-up will be heard from again. In the female classes the University of Saskatchewan showed the champion dry mare, Lady Bruce of Lumsden. This is a wonderful mare. She has got abundance of size, is remarkably balanced, her feet and pasterns are all that can be desired, and she is very true in her movement. She was splendidly shod and shown in the very pink of condition. Lorimer also showed some high class females, as did also Huxtable, the Huxtable fillies have good feet and plenty of clean, flat, flinty bone. Robertson and Sons were well to the front with some real good stock, although they lacked a little of the fitting of some of the other animals.

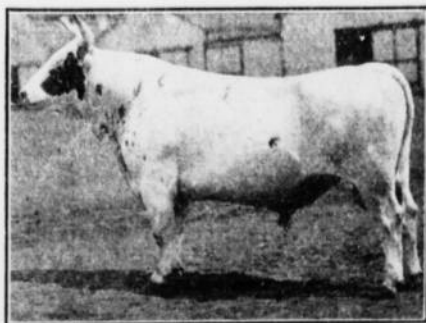
The awards are as follows: Aged stallions—1, Vanstone and Rogers, Major Mascot; 2, Forfar, Abdullah. Three-year-old stallions—Tosh, Bankview Splendor. Two-year-old stallions—1, Tosh, Braemar; 2, Lorimer, Garnet's Heir; 3, Robertson, White Gauntlet of Struan. Yearling stallion—Robertson, Dambrie of Struan. Foal—1, Forfar; 2, 3, Lorimer. Brood mare—1, 2, Lorimer, Rosie's Beauty and Burnhead Pearl; 3, Forfar, Ena. Dry mare—1, University, Lady Bruce of Lumsden; 2, Forfar, Estelle; 3, 4, Huxtable, Farmer's Maid and Eliza. Two-year-old mare—Robertson, Struan's Beauty. Yearling mare—1, Lorimer, Border Queen; 2, Huxtable, Belle Ronald; 3, Tosh, Braemar Gem. Three, the get of one sire—1, Lorimer; 2, Tosh; 3, Robertson. Two, the progeny of one mare—1, Lorimer; 2, Tosh; 3, Robertson. Stallion and three mares, any age—1, Lorimer; 2, Forfar.

Championships—Open and grand, Vanstone and Rogers, Major Mascot; reserve, Tosh, Bankview Splendor; Canadian Champion, Tosh, Braemar; reserve, Lorimer, Garnet's Heir.

Females—Open and grand, University of Saskatchewan, Lady Bruce; reserve, Lorimer, Rosie's Beauty; Canadian bred, University of Saskatchewan, Lady Bruce; reserve, Lorimer, Border Queen. W. H. Gibson, of Indian Head, placed the awards.

Percherons

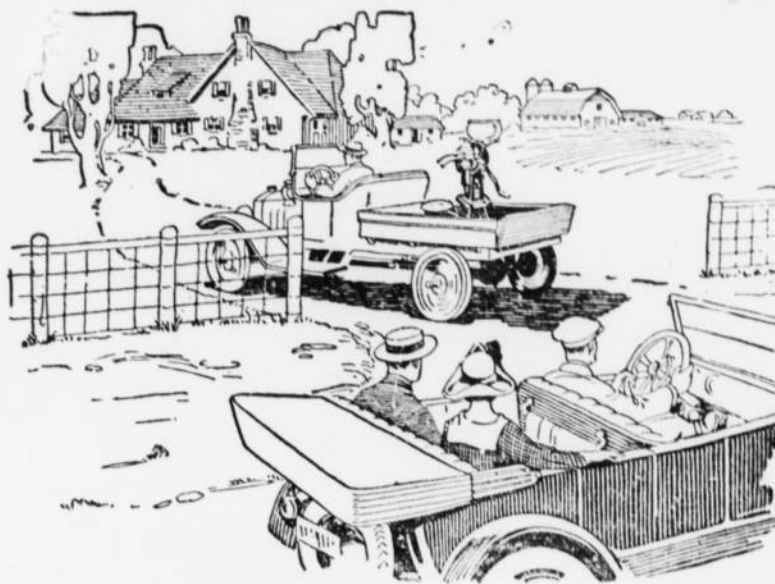
There was a very good show of Percheron horses, and although possibly this breed may have been out in greater numbers at former Saskatoon shows, still the average quality this year was just as high if not higher than formerly. The exhibitors were: J. H. Kerr, Regina; Jacob Herman, Nutana; J. H. Graham, Saskatoon; C. D. Roberts and Son, Winnipeg; J. C. Johnston, Saskatoon; Vanstone and Rogers, North Battleford; M. T. McClain, Acme, Alberta; and G. F. Frazer, Tate, Saskatchewan. Among the outstanding horses might be mentioned Roberts and Sons, Monarch, which won the aged class. This horse is a fine type of the Percheron breed. He is strong topped, of good substance, has lots of quality and stands on remarkably clean, strong timber. Vanstone and Rogers also showed an outstanding animal, Francis, in this class. This horse is particularly good over the loin, he exhibits a fine head and neck, is well muscled and moves correctly. It was very close between him and the first horse, McClain, of Acme, showed Chieftain, the winner at Calgary and Edmonton, which came second in the 3-year-old class here. Fraser exhibited a very fine string in the two-year-olds, getting first, second and third with three animals hard to beat anywhere. The first colt, Count Vimy, is going to make a great horse. He has got a fine top with all the substance one would desire, while he is a capital mover. Kerr also showed two good colts in this class. In the females, Fraser won the two-year-old class with Carmona, an



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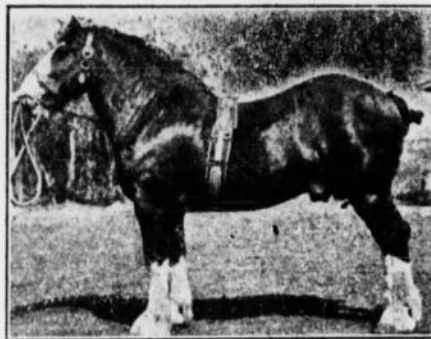
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animal of great quality, clean bone and good movements, while she also has all the size one could wish for. In the dry mare class, Kerr showed an outstanding animal, Minna; she also has lots of quality and is of a particularly nice type. The awards in full are as follows: Aged stallions—1, Roberts, Monarch; 2, Vanstone and Rogers, Francis; 3, Roberts, Senator; 4, Kerr, Jaso; 5, Herman, Konfluent. Three-year-old stallions—1, Roberts, Catalpa Grove Paulus; 2, McClain, Chieftain; 3, Graham, Lagos 3rd. Two-year-old stallions, 1, 2, 3, Fraser, Count Vimy, Carin, Iocarpre; 4, Kerr, Maple Grove Lagos; 5, Kerr, Morgan. Yearlings—1, Kerr, Audin 5th; 2, McClain, Herbert K. Dry mares—1, Kerr, Minna; 2, McClain. Two-year-old Mares—1, 5, Fraser, Carmona 4th and Louise; 2, 3, McClain, Nina Belle and Pearl; 4, Roberts, Smith Creek Lagoune. Yearling fillies—1, Fraser, Corina; 2, Kerr, Image 2nd. Three, the get of one sire—1, Fraser; 2, Kerr. Two, the progeny of one mare—1, Fraser; 2, Kerr. Stallion and three mares, any age—1, Fraser; 2, Kerr.

Champion stallion—Roberts, Monarch; reserve, Vanstone and Rogers, Francis. Canadian bred champion—Fraser, Count Vimy.

Females, open and grand—Fraser, Carmona; reserve, Kerr, Mina. Canadian bred champion—McClain, Duchess K.; reserve, Fraser, Louise.

Belgians

This good draft put up probably the best show of horse flesh at Saskatoon, and the interest taken in the judging by both exhibitors and spectators was evidence of the fact that the Belgian horse is becoming more popular every year. The horses were well shown and brought out in fine shape. The exhibitors were: J. A. Strange, Kerrobert; J. H. Graham, Saskatoon; C. D. Roberts and Son, Winnipeg; Robert Thomas, Grandora; J. Hodgen, Halbrite; Vanstone and Rogers, North Battleford; J. A. McKee, Asquith; and Ernest Blommaert, Yorkton.

In nearly every class there was an outstanding animal, and a particular feature of the brood mare class was the appearance, with their dams, of two outstanding stylish, growthy foals, by Rupp's good horses, Paramount Waver and Paramount Flashwood. In the aged stallion class, Vanstone and Rogers showed the Edmonton reserve champion, Bismarck, and he won



Panama 38th

O. A. Boggs, Daysland, did well in very fast company at Calgary Fair.

the championship of the breed here. As we have stated in the reports of previous fairs, this is a great horse, strongly muscled, symmetrically proportioned and of a fine Belgian pattern. Roberts had also an outstanding stallion, Fox De Faro. He does not possess quite the size of the horse above him, but he is strong backed, thickly made and stands on powerful timber. Thomas showed his Farceur horse, Monsieur. This horse shows very great improvement since last year. Like the horse at the head of the class he is very stylish, smoothly turned and drafty. Vanstone and Rogers showed a real good three-year-old, while Thomas came in second in this class with a handsome horse, well proportioned with strong bone. McKee had a very nice entry in the two-year-olds, and Hodgen in the yearlings showed two drafty youngsters, real good movers and both possessing a fair amount of quality. In the brood mares Thomas showed his well-known champion, Bella De Keyem, a nice mare, not very big but superlative in quality and very graceful. In the three-year-old class, Roberts showed Cad Carter, a very sweet female, with lots of character, good under-pinning and of a real good type. In the two-year-olds, Thomas showed a real quality filly, Grandora May, a good mover, level of top and standing on good feet and legs. Strange had also some good entries, his yearling filly, Redwing De Mein being an exceptionally graceful youngster.

The awards in full follow: Aged stallions—1, 3, Vanstone and Rogers, Bismarck and Quill; 2, 5, Roberts, Fox De Faro and Judson; 4, Thomas, Monseur; 6, Graham, Plasco. Three-year-olds—1, Vanstone and Rogers, Bismarck; 2, Thomas, Jean Bart 2nd; 3, Hodgen, Victor Tresor; 4, Roberts, Orpha's Boy; 5, Blommaert, Farceur Que F.; 6, Graham, Polar Star. Two-year-olds—1, McKee, Black Diamond; 2, Blommaert, Master. Yearlings—1, 2, Hodgen, King Farceur and Wellington; 3, Strange, Roscoe De Melin. Foals—1, Blommaert foal by Paramount Waver; 2, 3, 5, Thomas; 4, Hodgen. Brood mares—1, 3, 6, Thomas, Bella De Keyem, Bella Luk and Princess B.; 2, Blommaert, Beauty; 4, 7, Hodgen, Sweet Marie and Princess Ardridge. Dry Mares—1, 3, Strange, Cora D'Hondzoeh and Bobine D'Hondzoeh; 2, Thomas, Grandora Luk. Three-year-old mare—Roberts, Cad Carter. Two-year-olds—1, Thomas Grandora May; 2, 4, Hodgen, Carmen De Bruges and Polly May; 3, Strange, Molly Kerr. Yearlings—Strange, Redwing De Mein. Two, the progeny of one mare—1, Strange; 2, 3,

The Grain Growers' Guide

Thomas; 4, Hodgen; 5, McKee. Stallion and two mares—1, Thomas; 2, Hodgen; 3, Strange. Best stallion, any age—Vanstone and Rogers, Bismarck; reserve, Roberts, Fox De Faro. Canadian bred—Vanstone and Rogers, Quill; reserve, Hodgen, Vicott Tresor. Best mare, any age—Thomas, Bella De Keyem; reserve, Roberts, Cad Carter. Canadian bred—Strange, Cora Klondyke; reserve, Thomas, Grandora Luk.

Draft or Agricultural Horses

Yield mare or gelding, four years and over—University of Saskatchewan. Mare or gelding, three years and under four—University of Saskatchewan. Mare or gelding, two years and under three—N. Forfar, Langham, Sask. Filly or gelding, foaled in 1918—J. D. Whitehead, Nutana, Sask.

Horses in Harness

Draft mare or gelding in harness, sired by a registered stallion—J. Dunning, Illumine. Team to wagon, 1,600 pounds or over—1, R. J. Huxtable, Farmer's Maid, Eliza; 2, N. T. McLain, Kind Belle, Pearl; 3, J. A. Strange, Cora, Molly Kerr. Team to wagon, light draft or agricultural horses—1, University of Saskatchewan; 2, Walter Knott.

The Shorthorns

The exhibitors of Shorthorns, at Saskatoon, were: Carpenter and Ross, Mansfield, Ohio; J. G. Barron, Carberry, Man.; University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon; Gibson Bros., Bratton, Sask.; J. A. Arbuckle, Lemburg; J. R. Waterhouse, Parkside; and L. A. Bowes, of Calgary. There was some fine competition in a large number of the classes especially in the bulls, where the University had a couple of very high-class entries in the senior yearling and senior calf classes. The University entries showed true Shorthorn type, and were brought out in great bloom. J. R. Waterhouse had some very good things in the calf classes, and had they received the care of some of their competitors, would have been further up in the money. A special feature of the Shorthorn show was the winning, for the first time on the circuit, of the aged cow class and the grand female championship by Bowes' good breedy cow, Collynie Best, which beat the champion at the other two fairs, Carpenter and Ross' Carrie's Last, while the last named cow went down to third place here. The decision of the Judge, Harry Smith, Hay, Ontario, appeared to be a popular one. The other awards were much the same as at the previous fairs.

Bull, three years or over—1, Carpenter and Ross, Maxwellton Major; 2, Barron, Lancaster Lord; 3, Gibson Bros., Augusta Jewel. Bull, two years—1, Carpenter and Ross, Maxwellton Monarch; 2, Barron, Pleasant Shenley; 3, University of Saskatchewan, Marshall Haig; 4, Bowes, Kimmel Captain; 5, Arbuckle, Tranby Adonis; 6, Barron, Prince Royal. Bull, senior yearling—1, University of Saskatchewan, The Marshall; 2, Barron, Lavender Chief; 3, Carpenter and Ross, Maxwellton Ornament. Bull, junior yearling—1, Carpenter and Ross, Maxwellton Evolution; 2, Bowes, Collynie Marquis; 3, University of Saskatchewan, Marshall Butterfly; 4, Barron, Model Prince. Bull, senior calf—1, University of Saskatchewan—Field Marshall; 2, Barron, Augusta Stamp; 3, Carpenter and Ross, Maxwellton Rodney 2nd; 4, Waterhouse, Rhodesia Thanksgiving; 5, Waterhouse, Rhodesia Missies' Wonder; 6, Gibson Bros., Augusta of Fairmount Farm. Bull, junior calf—Carpenter and Ross, Maxwellton Monarch 2nd. Senior champion, two years and over—Carpenter and Ross, Maxwellton Monarch. Junior champion, under two years—Carpenter and Ross, Maxwellton Evolution. Grand champion—Carpenter and Ross, Maxwellton Monarch. Cow, three years and over—1, Bowes, Collynie Best; 2, Carpenter and Ross, Maxwellton Mina 12th; 3, Carpenter and Ross, Carrie's Last; 4, Barron, Fairview Baroness Queen; 5, Arbuckle, Harding Choice; 6, Gibson Bros., Roan Oak. Heifer, two years—1, Carpenter and Ross, Lovely Thaxton 2nd; 2, Carpenter and Ross, Strawberry Blossom; 3, Barron, Fairview Jubilee; 4, Bowes, South View Snowden; 5, Gibson Bros., Princess of Chrystow. Heifer, senior yearling—1, Barron, Rosa Hope 20th; 2, Carpenter and Ross, Max Rosewood 15th; 3, Waterhouse, Rhodesia Victoria; 4, Gibson Bros., Patricia. Heifer, junior yearling—1, Carpenter and Ross, Maxwellton Mina; 2, Bowes, Rosebud Heroine; 3, Barron, Jubilee Queen 6th; 4, Waterhouse, Rhodesia Debut; 5, Waterhouse, Rhodesia Fairy. Heifer, senior calf—1, Bowes, Rosebud Lass; 2, Bowes, Lavender Lass; 3, Barron, Lavender 48th; 4, Barron, Augusta Girl; 5, Waterhouse, Rhodesia Queen. Heifer, junior calf—1, Barron, Rosa Hope 22nd; 2, Barron, Lancaster; 3, Carpenter and Ross, Gloster 24th; 4, Bowes, Collynie Again. Senior champion, two years and over—Bowes, Collynie Best. Junior champion, under two years—Barron, Rosa Hope 20th. Grand champion—Bowes, Collynie Best.

Groups. Junior herd—1, Barron; 2, Bowes; 3, Carpenter and Ross; 4, Waterhouse. Graded herd—1, Carpenter and Ross; 2, Bowes; 3, Barron; 4, Gibson Bros. Three animals, get of one sire—1, Carpenter and Ross; 2, University of Saskatchewan; 3, Bowes; 4, Barron. Two animals, progeny of one cow; 1, Carpenter and Ross; 2, 3, Barron; 4, University of Saskatchewan.

Herefords

The exhibit of Herefords, at Saskatoon, was, at the two previous fairs, very good. There were one or two new competitors here for the first time. E. E. Bellamy, of Stranraer, exhibited the string which he purchased at the McCray sale in the States a month ago, but they showed the effects of shipping and were not in the best of bloom. This exhibitor's animals, however, are a fine aggregation and quite an acquisition to the Hereford industry of Western Canada.

A surprise was launched on the ringside when Brae Real 8th, belonging to Halbert



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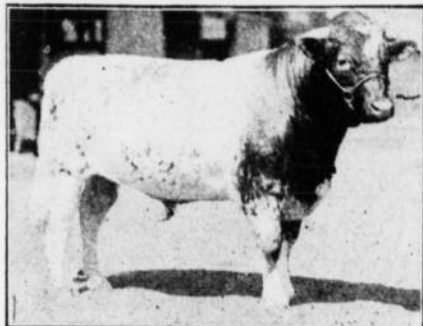
to write Fire and Hail in Saskatchewan Farmer's Insurance Company

The Agricultural Insurance Co. Ltd.
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General Agents

REGINA

Floen, Parkside, Sask., came out and won the aged class and senior championship. This bull, which is of Clifford's breeding, was junior champion at Brandon four years ago. He has length and depth, is very smooth and carries a beautiful head. If he had been in show fit he would have won the grand championship. W. S. Shore, of Cupar, had out a number of well-bred animals, but they lacked fit and finish. However, he showed himself a real sportsman to exhibit his animals in such strong company. The Clifford herd came further up in the money here than at any of the previous shows, but the animals in this herd are improving right along. Clifford's



Evolution

Carpenter and Ross' Junior Champion Shorthorn Bull at Calgary and Edmonton.

junior calf, which won his class here, was shown for the first time in real bloom. He is a low down, typey youngster, and handles like silk. The Curtice junior yearling, Beau Donald 226th, also went to the top of his class here. He is one of the best individuals in this good herd, a low down, deep set, thick, typey calf, with a real good head. The Collicut junior female champion of Edmonton, Willow Springs Purchase, hurt its foot and was not shown, but the herd could furnish another junior and reserve grand champion in Willow Springs Melody 2nd. The other awards and championships were very much the same as at Calgary and Edmonton. John Wilson, of Innisfail, Alberta, satisfactorily placed the awards.

Aberdeen-Angus

The Glencarnock herd of J. D. McGregor, Brandon, Man., came into the lists at Saskatoon and carried away a full share of prize money. Their aged bull, Blackcap McGregor, won easily in his class over the Carpenter and Ross entry, Prince Idyll of Malmore. The McGregor bull is much better over the top and hindquarters than the American entry. In the aged cow class, some surprise was caused by the judge, Professor A. A. Dowell, University of Alberta, placing the Carpenter and Ross entry, Pride of Malmore 14th, over the McGregor entry, Shadeland Erica 3rd. The last named animal is very deep and smooth, and was shown in the pink of bloom. The Carpenter and Ross entry, while very good, lacked the depth and general sweet appearance of the Canadian entry. The McGregor senior calf, Blackbird of Glencarnock 5th, is one of the very best of the many good things raised in the McGregor herd. She is chuck full of type and quality, smooth as an apple, a veritable nugget of beef, with a particularly sweet head. It took some time on the part of the judge to put this baby over Carpenter and Ross' good two-year-old heifer, but the calf fully merited her honor. C. H. Richardson, of Bowden, Alta., had his herd forward, and got a good share of the money.

Bull, three years or over—1, McGregor, Blackcap McGregor; 2, Carpenter and Ross, Prince Idyll of Malmore. Senior yearling bull—Richardson, Kitchener of Willow Park. Bull, junior yearling—1, Richardson, Eric of Willow Park; 2, McGregor, Ensign of Glencarnock. Bull, senior calf—Richardson, Forester. Bull, junior calf—McGregor, Prideman of Glencarnock. Senior champion, two years and over—McGregor, Blackcap McGregor. Bull, junior champion, under two years—Richardson, Eric of Willow Park; reserve, McGregor, Ensign of Glencarnock 3rd. Bull, grand champion—J. D. McGregor, Blackcap McGregor; reserve, Richardson, Eric of Willow Park. Cow, three years and over—1, Carpenter and Ross, Pride of Malmore; 2, McGregor, Shadeland Erica 3rd; 3, Richardson, Winsome Favorite. Heifer, two years—1, Carpenter and Ross, Pride of Meadow Lawn; 2, Carpenter and Ross, Elmona; 3, McGregor, Glencarnock Beauty 3rd; 4, Richardson, Favorite of Willow Park; 5, Richardson, Willow Park Favorite 2nd. Heifer, senior yearling—1, McGregor, Pure Pride 3rd; 2, McGregor, Missie Glencarnock; 3, Carpenter and Ross, Olga 2nd of White River; 4, Richardson, Lady Aldine of Willow Park. Heifer, junior yearling—1, McGregor, Glencarnock Rublion 3rd; 2, Carpenter and Ross, Eliza 2nd of Swaylands; 3, Richardson, Winsome Favorite 2nd. Heifer, senior calf—1, McGregor, Blackbird of Glencarnock 5th; 2, Carpenter and Ross, Blackbird 367th; 3, Carpenter and Ross, Muskogee Erica 11th; 4, Richardson, Rose of Willow Park; 5, Richardson, Aldine of Willow Park. Heifer, junior calf—McGregor, Jaramee of Glencarnock. Senior champion, female under two years—Carpenter and Ross, Pride of Meadow Lawn; reserve, Carpenter and Ross, Pride of Malmore 14th. Junior champion, female under two years—McGregor, Blackbird of Glencarnock 5th; reserve, McGregor, Pure Pride 3rd. Grand female champion—McGregor, Blackbird of Glencarnock 5th; reserve, Carpenter and Ross, Pride of Meadow Lawn 122nd.



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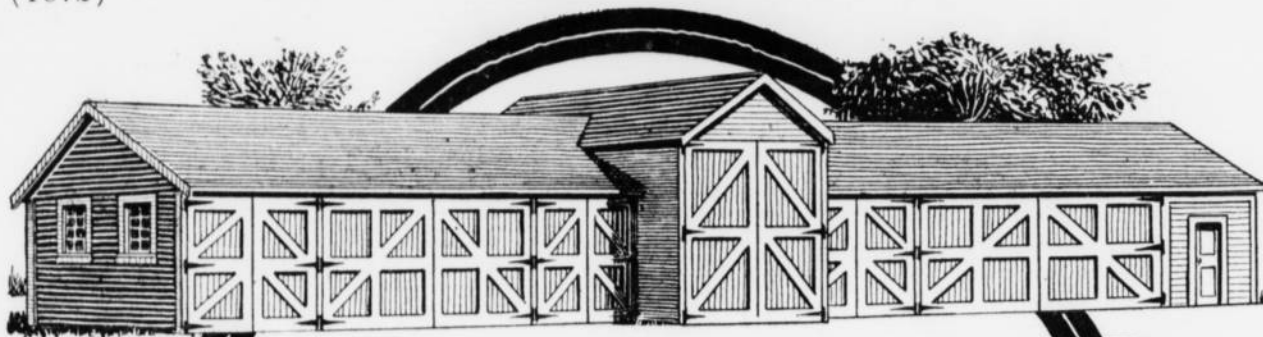
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*This announcement is inserted by the Lumber
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Established for the past 16 years in Winnipeg.

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Any size or weight. While you are raising pigs raise the best for bacon. They will bring you higher prices and they cost no more to feed. We supply pedigrees and ship anywhere. Let us know your requirements.

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Ship Your Cream

And get quick cash for it. Our Money Orders go out on the same day cream is received.

Edmonton City Dairy Ltd.
EDMONTON, ALBERTA

Groups. Graded herd—1, McGregor; 2, Carpenter and Ross; 3, Richardson. Three, the get of one bull—1, 2, McGregor; 3, Richardson. Two, the progeny of one cow—1, 2, McGregor; 3, Richardson. Junior herd—1, McGregor; 2, Carpenter and Ross; 3, Richardson.

Holsteins

Bull, three years and over—1, A. E. Hulet, Norwich, Ont., Lodoga Prince Abbecker 2nd; 2, J. H. Laycock, Okotoks, Alta., Korndyke Posch Pontiac; 3, R. J. Underwood, Ottawa, Sir Johanna Pontiac; 4, Ross Dairy, Saskatoon, Dunaird Korndyke, Dekol Waine. Two years and over—1, Thurston and Rothwell, Regina, Sir Francy Netherland Abbecker; 2, Hulet, Prince Colanthis Abbecker; 3, Laycock, Bonnie Brae Camura Lad. One year and over—1, Hulet, Count Paul Ladoga; 2, Hulet, Sylvius Calamity; 3, C. W. Thurston, Colony Canary Newman; 4, Laycock, Bonnie Brae Cornucopia Pontiac; 5, Williams Dairy, Calf, senior—1, Hulet, Sir Comet Ormsby; 2, Hulet, Sir Alcartra Dot Veemen; 3, Laycock, Bonnie Brae Dekol; 4, Laycock, Bonnie Brae Dekol Posch; 5, Thurston, Posch Johanna, Calf, junior—1, Laycock, Bonnie Brae Cornucopia Posch; 2, Hulet, King Paul Ladoga; 3, Thurston, Colanthis Lad; 4, Hulet, Lady Pauline Colanthis; 5, Williams Dairy. Bull, senior champion, two years and over—Thurston, Sir Francy Netherland Abbecker. Junior champion, under three years—Hulet, Count Paul Ladoga. Grand champion—Thurston, Sir Francy Netherland Abbecker. Cow, four years and over—1, Hulet, Curvilla Cornelia Leake; 2, Hulet, Lady Tensen Abbecker; 3, Edmunds, Watrous, Princess Hanna; 4, Thurston, Colanthis Pietertje Posch; 5, Hulet, Topsy Flora Tensen. Three years—1, Hulet, Pauline Colanthis Princess; 2, Hulet, Harteg Flora Tensen; 3, Thurston, Celestia Scott Francy; 4, Rothwell, Island Hooker Korndyke; 5, Laycock, Bonnie Brae Lilly. Heifer, two years—1, Hulet, Aggie Sylvia; 2, Thurston, Mary Rooker Nig; 3, Hulet, Lady Tensen Abbecker 2nd; 4, Hulet, Lady Pauline Colanthis 2nd; 5, Rothwell, Midnight Bulles Gem. Heifer, one year, senior—Hulet, Lady Veeman Ladoga; 2, Laycock, Queen Mavouring Fayne; 3, Laycock, Bonnie Brae Holderby; 4, Rothwell, Jacoba Johanna Pontiac. Heifer, one year, junior—1, Hulet, Abbecker Pauline Posch; 2, Laycock, Bonnie Brae Sylvia Posch; 3, Laycock, Mona Fayne; 4, Thurston, Johanna Dekol; 5, Laycock, Bonnie Brae Carmen. Heifer calf, senior—1, Hulet, Madam Vale Abbecker 2nd; 2, Hulet, Lady Veeman Abbecker P.; 3, Laycock, Bonnie Brae Silver Mercedes; 4, Thurston, Ruby Pontiac Inex; 5, Laycock, Bonnie Brae Lady Mercedes. Heifer calf, junior—Hulet, Madam Pauline Canary Lass; 2, Thurston, Effie Favorite Champion; 3, Laycock, Bonnie Brae Mildred; 4, Laycock, Karmen Beauty. Cow, senior champion, two years and over—Hulet, Curvilla Cornelia Leake. Cow, junior champion, under two years—Hulet, Madam Vale Abbecker 2nd. Cow, grand champion, Hulet, Curvilla Cornelia Leake.

Groups. Senior herd—1, Hulet; 2, Thurston; 3, Laycock. Junior herd—1, Hulet; 2, Laycock; 3, Thurston. Herd, four cows—1, Hulet; 2, Thurston; 3, Laycock. Calf herd—1, Hulet; 2, Laycock. Three, the get of one sire—1, 2, Hulet; 3, 4, Laycock. Two, the progeny of one cow—1, 3, Hulet; 2, 4, Laycock. Exhibitor's herd—1, Hulet; 2, Laycock.

Ayrshires

Bull, two years—1, W. H. Morston, Fairlight, Sask., Lake View Lochinvar; 2, University of Saskatchewan, White Beaulier; 3, Morston, Prince of Fairlight; 4, J. Boden, Lacombe, Alta., Woodlands Premier. Bull, senior yearling—Boden, Prince Orange of Fairmount. Senior champion bull, two years or over—Morston, Lake View Lochinvar. Junior champion bull—Morston, Sam. Grand champion bull—Morston, Lake View Lochinvar. Cow, three years and over—1, University of Saskatchewan, Silver Berry; 2, Morston, Kay of C. Hill; 3, Boden, Lady Jane; 4, Boden, Isabeigh Rose; 5, Boden, Isabeigh Marjory. Heifer, two years—1, Morston, Lilly; 2, Morston, Alvona; 3, Boden, Dalmeny Beauty; 4, Boden, Dalmeny P. Peggy. Heifer, senior yearling—1, Morston Rose;



Lavender Chief

J. G. Barron. A first prize winner at Calgary.

2, Boden, Dalmeny Lady Wallace. Heifer, junior yearling—1, Boden, Dalmeny Jane; 2, Morston, Green Hill Dermore; 3, University of Saskatchewan, Silver Bloom. Heifer, calved after July 1, 1919—1, University of Saskatchewan, Rosebud; 2, Boden, Dalmeny May; 3, Boden, Chatty; 4, Morston Lilly. Senior champion female, two years and over—Morston, Lilly. Junior champion female, under two years—University of Saskatchewan, Rosebud. Grand champion female—Morston, Lilly.

Groups. Graded herd—1, Morston; 2, Boden. Three, the get of one bull—1, Morston; 2, 3, Boden. Two, the progeny of one cow—1, 3, Boden; 2, Morston. Exhibitor's herd—1, Boden; 2, Morston. Two, the progeny of one cow—1, Boden; 2, Morston.

In Livestock Circles

Macaulay and Sons to Sell Clydesdales and Angus

At the Stock Yards, Prince Albert, on Thursday, August 12, Messrs. H. Macaulay and Sons, of Waseca, Sask., will offer for sale by public auction, 12 head of well-bred Clydesdale mares, four of them with foals at foot and rebred again, and 30 head of pure-bred Angus, including 15 calves at foot, also four head of yearling bulls. Messrs. Macaulay own a Clydesdale stud of over 120 head, with the imported Dalroy as one of their stock horses. This horse was imported from Scotland by Ben Finlayson a few years ago, and has left the imprint of his breeding and character on the young stock in this Clydesdale stud. Dalroy is got by Iron Duke, by that great breeding horse, Everlasting, while his dam was Sympathy, by another great Scottish show horse, Silver Cup. Four of the mares have foals at side, and these are all sired by Dalroy. The majority of the mares to be sold are young, and include five, sired by Hillcrest Montrave, by The Bruce. Others are the four-year-old St. Clair Beulah, by Baron Gartley, dam Princess Beulah, by Graham Bros.' well-known horse, Baron Ascot; the four-year-old Gay Lass, by Gay Prince, by Prince MacGregor, dam Nevieve, imp., by Dunedin; Maud 2nd, by Present Fashion, imp., dam Maud Hornbeam, by Hornbeam, imp.; the seven-year-old Rainfield Darling, by Master Favorite, by the great Cawdor Cup winner, Royal Favorite. Rainfield Darling has a horse colt at foot by Dalroy. Another with a horse colt at foot is the five-year-old Mount Forrest Tilly, by Baron Everard, by Prince of Clay, imp., dam Argus, imp., by Baron's Pride. Still another with a horse colt at foot is the six-year-old Chrystobel, by Scotland Knight, imp., dam Guarantee, by Activity, and still another is Cherry Queen, by Lord Watson, by Moncrieffe Marquis, dam Darkey Queen, by Hornbeam, imp. Such is a short description of the breeding of some of the Clydesdale females in this sale, and men conversant with the names of some of their sires will know they come from the best of foundation stock. The mares themselves are up to a good size, they are in good condition, and are well worth while picking up, either to add to an established stud or to form a new stud. The breeding of the stock horse, Dalroy, the sire of the foals, and to whom the mares are rebred, is of the best, his second dam being Bent Baroness, by Baron of Buchlyvie.

The 30 head of Angus are also a good commercial lot, and the 15 calves at foot are the get of the Bowman-bred bull, Leroy Young 3rd, by Young Leroy, dam Kyma's Queen 2nd. Leroy Young 3rd was a prize winner in the Bowman herd on the Western Canadian fairs' circuit a few years ago.

The females themselves are the get of Glenmawr Lad, by the show bull, Elm Park Wizard, and whose dam was also a show cow, Elm Park Keepsake. The pedigrees of the cows show good strains, going back to females like Mayflower 13th, Caroline 2nd of Kildrimmie, Queen 2nd of Drumsuir, Fair Maid 3rd of Earnside, and Batie of Earnside. The four yearling bulls are got by Glenmawr Lad. The cattle, like the horses, are also in good condition and should find ready purchasers. The catalogs of the sale can be had either from Messrs. Macaulay, Waseca, or the auctioneer, M. R. Cowell, Prince Albert. There will be five per cent. discount allowed for cash sales; the ordinary terms are one third cash, balance on approved joint notes, due November 1, bearing eight per cent. interest. Strangers should bring bank references. Remember the place and date—the Stock Yards, Prince Albert, on Thursday, August 12. Plan to be there.

Advanced Registry For Sheep

The Hampshire Down Sheep Registry Association in the United States has a scheme under way for the maintenance of an advanced registry. Breeding animals will be classified according to their show winnings, conformation and quantity and quality of fleece. This will facilitate the work of general breed improvement, and will certainly establish values for the product of those real constructive breeders who can turn out young stock superior to the material from which it has sprung. The reward which it holds out to the breeder will attract an even larger proportion of men with the ability to improve to the breed association.

OLDS SCHOOL WINS COMPETITION

A contest in livestock judging, in which three high men in the senior class in each School of Agriculture competed, was held during exhibition week at Calgary. The team from Olds was made up of Messrs. Bellamy, Cairns and Huskins; the team from Claresholm, of Messrs. Biraud, Baker and Merrill. Vermilion did not enter the competition this year because of the fact that the school was given over to the Soldier Settlement Board for the last term and a regular class was not in attendance. The class was taken in beef cattle, dairy cattle, medium woolled sheep, Berkshire hogs and Clydesdale horses. Olds won in the competition, with Harold C. Bellamy, of Keoma, taking highest marks.

Scotch Bred and Milking Shorthorns

We are offering for sale a number of imported Shorthorn Bulls and Females, many of them from straight Scotch breeding by imported sires; also some show heifers and a number of well-bred dual-purpose animals. This stock is mostly made up of two-year-olds, and comprises sons and grandsons of Gainford Marquis, 1st, Oakland Star, imp., and Right Sort, imp. Inspection cordially invited. Write and tell us your wants. JAS. BOUSFIELD & SONS, MACGREGOR, MAN.



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You Can Fill From Any Side

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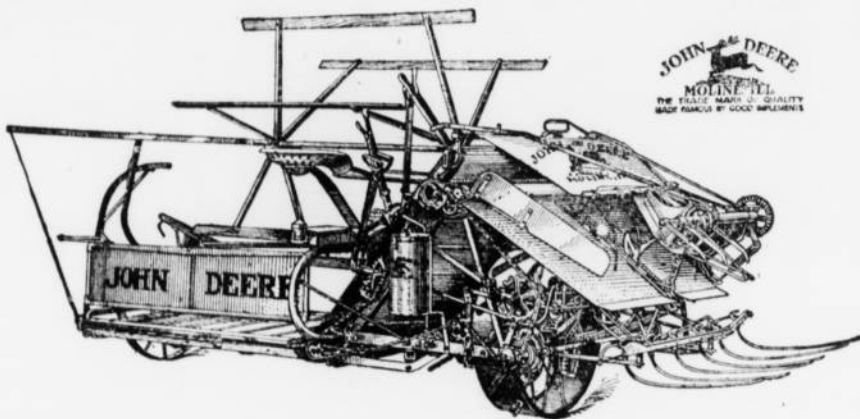
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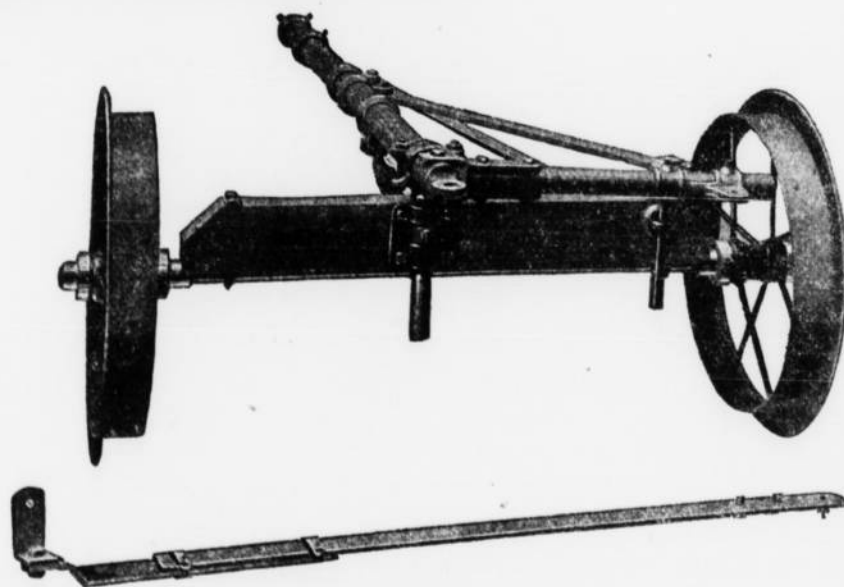
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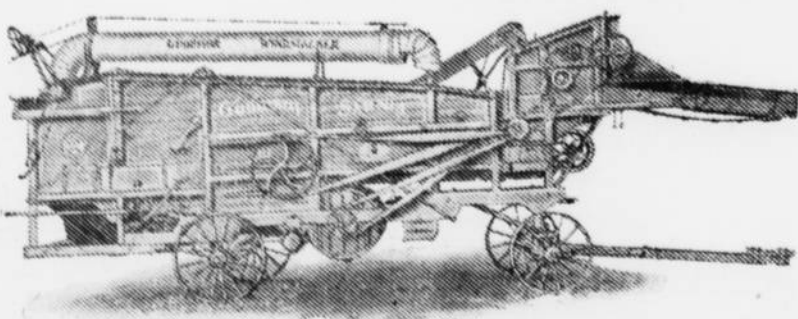


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What Makes Single Taxers?

Dr. Frank Crane, who writes what is known as homely philosophy for a great number of newspapers in this country and the United States, is not in the propaganda line. He is content merely to comment on things as they occur, and he disclaims more than a passing interest in events as they appeal to him. But at times things happen that focus his attention and inspire him to look below the surface for causes. One of these was the recent sale of the Eden Farm, on Manhattan Island, which was the subject of reference in these columns at the time. Dealing with the same subject, Dr. Crane writes under the rubric, "What Makes Single Taxers?":

"Some 50 years ago the Eden Farm on Manhattan Island was worth around \$25,000.

"On the 9th day of March, 1920, it was sold for around \$5,000,000.

Pointed Questions

"The single taxers are the gentlemen and ladies who arise and ask the impertinent question which very much irritates the folks who hate any disturbance, 'Where did that increase in price come from? The heirs got it. Who gave it to them? Who earned it?' and similar Bolshevik remarks.

"This writing is not single tax propaganda. It is merely an effort to show the reader what the point is which the single taxers make. Having seen the point, you can do as you please—either join the party, or denounce its apostles as crack-brained theorists. Only it is not sensible either to join or denounce until you know what it's all about.

"And it's about this: When a piece of property is worth \$25,000 at a certain date, and 50 years later it is worth \$5,000,000, who earned the increase?

"Not the owner manifestly. All he had to do was to sit on his doorstep and smoke his pipe. If his property lay in the heart of a big city he did not have to hoe, plant it, fence it, build on it, nor keep the weeds out of it. He might have gone to Europe and left it alone. It would go right on mounting in value \$100,000 a year or so just the same.

Something for Nothing

"Hence he gets something for nothing. You may say it was his shrewdness in investing that earned the increase. But he didn't even need that. It was pure luck. It was no higher order of shrewdness than that of the gambler who plays the red and not the black.

"And where anyone gets something for nothing there is a tort. The law recognizes that—partially—in that it prohibits lotteries and holds that no promise to pay is enforceable unless there is a consideration.

"The single taxer points out the party who earned that enormous increase. It is the public. The Eden Farm became a bonanza simply because thousands of people settled around it and prospered.

"The earning was communal, and by right, therefore, belongs to the community.

"The single taxer further buttonholes you and insists that this one dramatic instance is but illustrative of what is going on all over civilization; that while every man should get what he earns, he is not entitled to get what the community earns for him, and that this increase in values, the natural increment of communal progress, is so vast that, if the state were to take it, it would not only take what is rightfully its own, but it would not then need to lay a tax on any man's property."

Worth Thinking About

Dr. Crane puts the case very clearly and very neatly. The Astor owner, or one of its branches who was cut off for marrying against the wishes of the head of the dynasty, lived in seclusion for many years after his excommunication. But he owned the Eden Farm. He toiled not neither did he spin. But in half a century the land increased in value from \$25,000 to \$5,000,000. It was called a farm from force of habit and tradition. In reality it had all been built up. The \$5,000,000 was not the value of the buildings and land, it was the value of the land alone. And the Astor family or the hermit Astor had not contributed a dollar to that enhanced value. Isn't it worth thinking about?—Ottawa Citizen.



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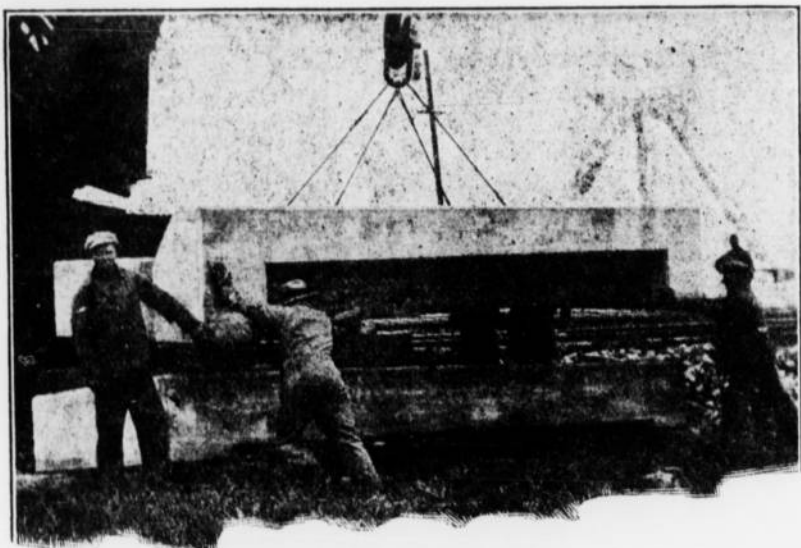
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Soil Drifting

Continued from Page 9

case, a sprinkling of brome in the grain is better than a drift of top soil choking a fence. The real practical difficulty in the dry country is that of obtaining a catch on anything but good summer-fallow in a favorable season, a difficulty which increases with the need. The increase in acreage all over the south country indicates, however, that catches can be obtained. Quite often the seed remains in the ground for a whole year, germinating during the following period of spring rains.

Another way in which fibre may be returned to the soil is through the application of manure and straw. Practical difficulties immediately suggest themselves. The amount of manure produced on dry land farms carrying the maximum of livestock, even if thinly spread, would not cover 10 per cent. of the cultivated acreage. Even this would be beneficial, but the majority of the dry land farms do not carry their quota of livestock; a word from the tractor enthusiasts on this point would be acceptable. Farmers at the Swift Current conference listened with interest to Prof. Manley Champlin's account of the application of straw to dry land in South Dakota. The practice in that state is to allow straw stacks to stand at least a year, longer if convenient, and spread with a manure spreader or a reel attachment on a straw rack. It must be put on very thinly or else the soil will be made too porous and drying will ensue. Spreading straw in this country might be conveniently done on the stubble after the freeze-up on land to be summer-fallowed the following year. It serves to hold snow and will be sufficiently incorporated with the stubble to keep from blowing in the spring winds. Straw put on disced land will bunch and collect a drift of soil. If put thinly on stubble, dising may be done after the period of most severe winds.

The New Staple

For immediate relief, however, none of these plans fill the bill. There remains then spring rye and cultivation methods. It has been related that in the early Mennonite settlements of Manitoba, when the light land began to blow, rye, which was grown in small quantities for the supply of the much esteemed black bread flour, suffered the least damage. This is said to have marked the commencement of the popularity of this crop in combating wind damage. Be that as it may, the Noble Foundation, situated in the heart of the worst wind-swept area of Alberta, has sustained only slight losses, due to the generous use of winter rye. There is much to commend this crop at the present stage of our agricultural development, but its peculiar value for the use under discussion assures that the acreage in 1921 will be much increased. Sown after the rush of summerfallow plowing, it makes good growth before winter and collects snow. In the dry Chinook country soil blowing during the winter months is often as serious as in summer, and the presence of dead vegetation on fields is a great benefit. Winter rye makes the first growth of the spring, becoming well established before the moisture has departed from the surface and affording cover for the soil before the other grains appear above ground. This insures protection during the season of heaviest winds. On the Noble farms the policy of alternate crops and summerfallow has been practiced for the purpose of moisture conservation. The introduction of winter rye in such a simple rotation is easy, the rye is substituted for wheat in alternate cropping seasons.

The outlook at the present time points to a great shortage of rye seed in the face of the newly recognized importance of the crop. Efforts are being made to obtain large quantities from the States, but there is a likelihood that there will not be enough to go round. In order to eke out the seed supply and to get the full benefit of the crop as a windbreak, strips may be sown four rods wide every 40 rods apart at right angles to the prevailing wind. Other grain crop may be sown in the intervals. Owing to the variance in

time of ripening the crops will have to be cut at different times. It will be better when cutting to have wheat heads in the rye sheaves than to have the rye in the wheat.

The very practical question now arises, "what about those fields where two or three seedings of wheat have been blown out in one season? How is the rye to be kept in the ground long enough to become established?" As a last resort single furrows may be plowed the north and south length of the field. They should be put two seeder-widths apart, and seeding may be done between the furrows. These furrows will do a great deal toward holding the soil. When the rye is high enough to take care of itself, these lone furrows may be harrowed down and the odd rows in turn seeded. If this is done early enough in the season there will be no perceptible difference in the ripening of the crop in the succeeding year. This plan is not very economical of labor, but is a satisfactory device in reclaiming a field that has become entirely unmanageable.

New Ideas on Cultivation

The rise of the soil-drifting problem has changed cultivation practices considerably. Before the war, scientific books and farm jargon were full of terms like "dust mulch," and the drag harrows were done to death over the summerfallow after plowing. The big lesson that has been learned since those days is that a finely pulverized, smooth surface is fatal and will belong to your neighbor when the first breeze comes. Summerfallows we must have, and if they are not well cultivated the fundamental purpose of summerfallowing is defeated, but the harrows have been displaced by other implements which break the capillarity and yet leave the soil in a lumpier condition. The rows of the duckfoot cultivator are not so susceptible to blowing and that implement is more than ever used. Of course it goes without saying that all cultivation, regardless of implement, should be north and south, that is, at right angles to the prevailing winds. At times some advantage may be derived by so regulating plows that every other furrow is deeper than its mate, as suggested by Mr. Lynch, a prominent farmer of Hanley, Sask. This is particularly true in spring plowing, where seed is to be put in without much subsequent cultivation, to destroy the corrugations formed.

In recent years the Noble Foundation have used a rod cultivator. The principle of the thing is that of a 7-8 inch square steel rod, eight feet in length, travelling under the surface at the depth of three inches and revolving slowly in the opposite direction to ground wheels. It was originally designed for use in Washington, on the powdery volcanic ash which blows very readily. These rod cultivators have been a success at Nobleford, but might not do well everywhere. In rough, soddy, or stony land, trouble would be experienced, and they are useless anywhere where moisture is superabundant. Under favorable conditions, however, they cut all weeds, even young Canada thistles, and break the line of water travel from the subsoil to the surface. Instead of pulverizing the surface it is left intact or practically so, the crusts are pushed around and lumps brought to the surface, an ideal finish for the prevention of moisture loss.

The result obtained on the Noble farms in 1920, from winter rye and the use of the rod cultivator is eloquent testimony of the effectiveness of these two aids in preventing soil drifting, but in summing up it should be emphasized that no permanent relief will be experienced unless and until fibre is restored to the soil by the growth of suitable forage crops.

Alberta Needs 5,000 Harvesters

Edmonton, Alta., July 21.—That Alberta will require 5,000 men in addition to those already in the province to work in the harvest fields this fall is the statement made by J. W. Mitchell, director of the employment bureau for the province of Alberta.

Religion and Life

*The Danger of Being Satisfied—By
Rev. H. D. Rams*

THOSE who have seen the statue of the Christ at Copenhagen, wrought by Thorwaldsen, say that it is one of the most perfect pieces of marble ever fashioned by the hand of man. The story is that the artist wrought long and hard upon this great work, all the time being inspired by the vision of the completed marble he saw in his mind's eye. When at last the statue was finished, a deep melancholy settled upon the artist. On being asked for the reason for this, he said that his genius was decaying. "Here is my statue of Christ. It is the first of all my works with which I ever felt satisfied. Till now my ideal has always been far beyond what I could execute, but not now. I shall never have a great idea again."

Despite the greatness of his achievement, this was a sad state of mind for the great Thorwaldsen. It is a pitiable state for a man to reach. Whether it is because he thinks his limit of achievement has been accomplished, as in this case, or whether he does not realize his own powers, or whatever the reason may be, it is always a sad sight to see any man fall back in the race and declare that for him there is nothing beyond. The only possible mitigation of such a case is when there is physical disability, or age makes rest a right and desirable thing. Otherwise a living man or woman ought to be pressing on toward higher things in all aspects of his or her life. We have no right to be satisfied short of our ultimate best.

I do not wish any reader to imagine that I am advocating restlessness and discontent for their own sake. No man can hold a brief for mere grumbling. There is a sort of dissatisfaction that is far from being divine. Such a dissatisfaction is an ugly manifestation in any man's life and he will never find peace until he rids himself of it. This kind of dissatisfaction will cripple endeavor rather than aid it.

The complacent, contented person in these days of stirring progress is not to be envied. He is like a stagnant marsh overgrown with rank reeds and rushes. No movement, no progress is possible. While we know right well that all movement is not progress there cannot very well be progress without movement. There can be no progress in either what we call worldly things or spiritual matters without high ambition. A healthy and rightly directed ambition is a life-giving thing for all, young and older. It is the rightful prerogative of the young. The young man or woman without it is doomed to mediocrity.

It is said that the great newspaper magnate, Lord Northcliffe, was making an inspection of his various editorial offices one day and came across a new member of the staff. He walked up to the novice and said, "How do you like your position?" The young man replied that he liked it well. "What salary are you getting?" continued Lord Northcliffe. The reporter replied that he was getting \$25 a week. "Are you satisfied?" asked the owner. "Yes, perfectly," answered the employee. "Then you ought not to be. I don't want young men who are perfectly satisfied on \$25 a week!" came the rejoinder. Lord Northcliffe knew well enough that the man you can employ at cheap rates is usually a "cheap" man. That is why there is always a vacancy for highly-paid men.

The truth is that today the man or the institution that is not forward-looking is doomed. Life is chiefly interesting for what is before us. Man never is, but always to be, best. El Dorado is always over the next hill. And it is good that it should be so. When we have done all there is for us to do, we had better die. "The best is yet to be" is the rallying call for the life of today. It is dangerous to be satisfied, because this age is only the age of birthpangs, not of birth. "A better day is coming by and by," when justice and truth and right shall rule the earth. Meanwhile, there is the job of hastening its coming by our effort because we are not

satisfied with things as they are. The greatest blessings to the race have come because men were not satisfied. Luther was not satisfied—hence Protestantism. Those few farmers at Indian Head years ago were not satisfied—hence the great western movement, called the Grain Growers' Movement.

In our social life of the past we have been too easily satisfied. A great mass of mankind has been perfectly satisfied to allow the laboring man, the man who toils with hand and brain, as distinct from the money man or the speculator, to be unjustly treated. Before the war, the under dog was inarticulate, so the world cared not a jot for his troubles. Since the war he has learned to be dissatisfied, and we are foolish if we misjudge matters because sometimes his troubles embarrass us. That is easily understood. No person likes trouble, and we have with us today a number of peace-at-any-price people who would willingly allow the other man to suffer anything so long as their precious privileges are undisturbed. Any thinking man who surveys life today ought to be dissatisfied with social conditions, and determine that as far as he is concerned he will work to put things right, to make the earth a fairer, sweeter place for the ordinary man to live in. The ordinary man has been a long-suffering individual, but his patience is well-nigh spent. More and more he is taking matters into his own hands and is not over-awed by labels—even those of old-time political or economic parties.

If we have vision enough to see through it, the unrest of today may be the beginning of a glorious new era. Some of us refuse to believe that the world is fast going to the dogs. That direful disaster has been prophesied so often that such sayings today leave us cold. I think we ought to be glad that men today are dissatisfied with bad living conditions, with cramped, confined lives, and are insisting on a fairer share of the world's wealth and leisure. The only thing we ought to try to inculcate in all men is the desire to use new liberty and new opportunity well and wisely. The time when great masses of men and women were mere toiling animals should be over for ever. If in places we see an unfortunate and regrettable recoil to an extreme of anarchy and revolt, we should be sorry, and determine that we will have patience. Rome was not built in a day. A new world fit for democracy cannot be built even with the uttering of a fine phrase like President Wilson's.

In the church today there are more and more men of the prophetic sort who are more satisfied. Figures and schedules and material progress, money and buildings, do not obsess them. They are not content to have the greatest spiritual agency in the world act simply as a hospital or reformatory. Neither are these men content to see it stop short of its apostolic mission of evangelizing all men; not just the respectable who really need no repentance. At least they think they do not. But the church must be catholic as was Jesus Himself. He came to bring new life to a weary world and for centuries the church has been spending its energies on side issues. Nothing less than the diffusion of the abundant life of Jesus into all our activities can be the goal of the Church. The saved soul must mean the saved society.

And so today there is work ahead. Lots of it. But the complacent man or woman cannot do it. They can sit in their armchairs and rest—if they can. The world is rocking the armchairs today. But the man of large vision and ready effort, the man who cannot be satisfied while the race and himself cling close to the lower things, he will work. He will know beyond a doubt that apathy is worse than discontent. Some people in these days are too weak-kneed to walk straight.

Remember—there is a danger in being satisfied.

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Humboldt Convention

A CONVENTION of the supporters of the New National Policy movement in the Federal constituency of Humboldt, Sask., was held on Friday, July 16, in the town hall of Watson. Approximately 150 delegates, representing all parts of the constituency, were registered, as well as a large number of visitors.

The constituency committee met in the morning and discussed problems of organization which had been met with in the course of their work. The members of the executive committee, as divisional organizers, submitted individual reports covering the territory they represented. A review of the constituency as a whole showed that it had been very well organized, although a considerable amount of organization work in the outlying territories of the constituency remained to be done.

The afternoon session was called to order by E. G. Hoppes, Dundurn, the chairman of the constituency committee. In the course of his address the chairman emphasized the necessity of the greatest amount of co-operation possible in carrying out to a successful issue the task that lay before them.

Townsppeople for N.N.P.

For the first time, possibly, in the history of the movement, a civic welcome awaited the delegates. Mr. Cameron, the popular mayor of Watson, extended a very hearty and cordial welcome to the convention, on behalf of the citizens of this enterprising little town. His worship declared that the success of town and country were so interwoven that they would be blind to their own best interests if they did not support this movement. On behalf of the Watson and district Board of Trade, L. C. R. Patton also extended a hearty welcome to the delegates. In the course of his address he declared that from his reading of the platform of the New National Policy movement, he was convinced that it was something broader than a purely agrarian movement.

That this action by the civic authori-

ties was much appreciated by the delegates was shown by a resolution later brought in by the resolutions committee which expressed the thanks of the convention for the courteous consideration shown by the citizens of Watson.

Reports of the constituency committee, the executive committee, treasurer's report, and auditor's report were submitted for discussion and afterwards approved.

A new standard in political organization work was set up when a basis of constitution, drafted by the executive committee, was submitted to the convention for approval. It brought out very keen discussion and much sound criticism, and the constitution as finally adopted by the convention is probably unique in the political history of Canada.

Election of Officers

Following the reports of committees, which were freely discussed and finally approved, the following officers were re-elected: President, E. G. Hoppes, Dundurn; vice-president, Thos. Erwin, Lae Vert; secretary-treasurer, C. Wallace Stewart, Lae Vert.

Secretary Johnson Speaks

An address by R. M. Johnson, secretary of the provincial executive, at the evening session, brought the convention to a close. Mr. Johnson dealt fully with the progress of the new movement throughout the Dominion, and also with its relationship to our national life. The outstanding feature of the convention was the very evident desire on the part of the delegates to show that the New National Policy movement was in no sense a class, or agrarian, movement as it has very often been called. Mr. Johnson struck the keynote of the convention when he declared that, while he was keen to see this election won, and while, if it came to a straight vote between town and country, he believed the rural vote would carry, nevertheless he would rather see the election lost than won in that manner.

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DAVIDSON

The Countrywoman

Cash Versus Children

TO many people who have the good of the nation at heart, the progress of events seems slow and unfruitful, but our leaders tell us that they can make advances only as public opinion and public education will sustain them. If this is true, it would seem the part of wisdom to prepare the rising generation for a more rapid march forward.



Mrs. R. A. Rogers, M.L.A.

Mrs. Rogers was the only woman elected to the legislature in the recent elections. She is a supporter of the government party.

Our educational departments are working overtime to perfect their systems, they plan for new schemes, reform those in vogue, add something here and deduct it elsewhere, and puzzle, puzzle, puzzle over ways and means to put into active practice those things which they realize are vital to the development of what is best in nationhood.

The necessity for a weeding out from humanity of what is detrimental to its progress and developments, and a training in the most important of all vocations, those of home-making and citizenship, is becoming more and more patent to all thinking people. Indeed, the "hand writing on the wall" is now so much in evidence that, "He who runs may read," and why not do this now. In this rising generation a system of universal, compulsory, continuation classes for the period between 14 and 18 years, if only for part time, should give an opportunity to classify, to segregate those who are totally unfit mentally for either parenthood or the right of citizenship, to treat and restore those handicapped by physical ills, and to provide ways and means by which all who possibly can may be prepared to contribute to the national good. Surely the results even in one generation, would amply justify the expenditure of the people's money. With the menace of reproduction from the feeble-minded and diseased removed, and some qualifications at least assured for the gentle arts of home and nation building, might we not hope for great additions to national productions along all lines, and for such a disease in criminal and immoral tendencies as would more than justify the greatest efforts that could be expended now.

Or are we not yet prepared to sacrifice the old time customs and old time prejudices such as revolution in the human element of national progress, the most important element if we have faith in our own oft-repeated statement that "children are the greatest asset of the nation." Is the almighty dollar to continue its strangle hold on our people, or shall we all together with a long pull and a strong pull drag it into its proper place, secondary at least, to the real welfare of our girls and boys?—Mrs. C. E. Flett, president, W.S.G.G.A., Tantallon, Sask.

Children and Militarism

—What viewpoint of the great war are we presenting to the rising generation? We, ourselves, were brought up to see the glory of war and the splendor of things military, and what did it lead to? The unspeakable nightmare of misery which has just visited the world. Militarism and secret diplomacy inevitably lead to war. So long as governments know that the people are willing to be herded into battle, they will postpone making any far-reaching efforts to make other means of deciding international disputes a success. Children get plenty of flag-waving patriotism in public life, which of course, in the schools has its place in developing a national spirit, but in their private life we parents will surely best serve humanity by explaining to them that commercial greed and imperialist ambitions

are the real causes of war. We can dwell on its horror and wickedness instead of talking so much about the grand deeds that are supposed to accompany it. We can see that baby lips are better employed than in singing "Onward Christian Soldiers," and provide our children with other toys and playthings than tin soldiers, miniature cannon, realistic battleships, pop guns and pistols, for all these things cannot fail to focus the attention of their young and impressionable minds upon the destruction of human life masquerading as militarism.

The returned soldier's noticeable unwillingness to discuss the intimate details of the war is sufficient evidence of bitter experiences, not mere physical suffering but some mental and moral horror. If something of this side of the character of war can be communicated to boys, and girls too for that matter, for many women in the past have been as militaristic in their outlook as their men folk, it will serve as a most valuable antidote to the ordinary text books of recent history which



"Dressing Up"

Florence Randal Livesay

I do so like Great-Grand Mamma,
Who, in a picture, once I saw.
Long ringlets, dress of stiff brocade,
So funny the sleeves are made!
She sticks her little finger out,
Twines figured ribbon all about;
It was "genteel" to do such things
If you had pretty hands—and rings!

We "dressed up" once, Mother and I,
Mother, as if in days gone by.
She has a face that looks the part.
But who am I? If you are "smart,"
Perhaps—but no, you'll never guess
What I "pretended" in that dress!

will most certainly emphasize the greatness of the materially successful feats in which the British Empire participated. Unless we parents impress upon our children the desirability of a saner form of patriotism and attempt to counteract all evidences of war-fevered jingoism which will be present in current educational literature, there is really grave danger than when the present children of the nation attain maturity there will be almost as many people who placidly accept militarism as a necessity as there were in 1914. The above teaching need not in any way belittle "what father did in the great war," but let it be clearly realized by his children that the fact of his being in the war at all is accounted for by the ridiculous ambitions of empire builders and the inhuman greed of commercial magnates, everywhere exploiting men and women that their oil fields may be kept intact, or their cotton trade augmented. The toll which war takes from production, thus crippling

the growth and progress of the nation, can be no better exemplified than on the farm itself, and if all these points are put fearlessly forward our future electorate will see to it that those in high places are free from the taint of militarism.—R. P. S.

Australian Farm Women

Mrs. Rose Currie, the secretary of the Women's Section, Victorian Farmers' Union, in Australia, sends us the following illuminating description of her organization there, which will surely be interesting to our farm women here:

The Victorian Farmers' Union has been in existence about five years, the Women's Section, one year and a-half. The aims are to secure direct representation in our parliaments and on all boards and commissions dealing with primary products. The aims of the Women's Section are specially: To educate our women folk politically to enable them to take an intelligent interest in the political welfare of their country; to improve the educational facilities of the country districts; to promote the welfare and condition of women and children in the country socially; to establish club rooms in country towns as social meeting places for the comfort of members, being a progressive movement for our country people tending to the social meeting so helpful to our country women; to engage in work for our soldiers, returned soldiers, and in repatriation, to assist the wives, widows and children of soldiers; to offer a helping hand and assistance to those of our Allies who may come to Victoria; also to assist charities in cash and kind.

Our Women's Section has a president, Mrs. Stephen Laver; two vice-presidents, a treasurer, a committee of five and an organizing secretary, with help and assistance from secretary and staff of the Victorian Farmers' Union. We hold conferences annually, when delegates from branches attend. The qualifications for membership are wives, daughters and sisters of primary producers.

Alberta's Normal Schools

Important announcements have been made by the minister of education in Alberta, regarding normal school work. Classes will be held in Edmonton, Camrose and Calgary.

Boundaries for the districts to be served by the schools have been set as follows:

1. Edmonton—The city of Edmonton and all territory north and west of the North Saskatchewan river.

2. Camrose—All territory south of the North Saskatchewan river as far as the southern boundary of township 27.

3. Calgary—From the northern boundary of township 26 to the international boundary.

It is expected that the results of the departmental examinations in Grades XI and XII will be available by the first of August. Prospective students are urged to forward applications for admission at an early date.

The loan policy of the department inaugurated last year made it possible for more than 100 additional teachers to take normal training. This policy will be continued during the present year so that no qualified person need be debarred from securing a teachers' certificate through lack of funds.

All the normal schools will open on August 24 next and continue until April 15, 1921. This will give opportunity for a school year of 33 weeks and at the same time allow the teachers to get into the schools early in the year. A large number of young people have already intimated their intention of taking this course and it is expected that all these schools will be filled.

Geneva Women's Congress

Helen Ring Robinson, Colorado State Senator, has been attending the International Suffrage Alliance Convention in Geneva, Switzerland, and is reporting

the conference for many American and Canadian papers. The following portion of one report is well worth reproducing:

"There were two high moments at the congress of the International Suffrage Alliance at Geneva. These high moments occurred, one at the beginning, the other at the end of the great gathering. The most moving event came the last day of the congress. The place of Belgium was plainly vacant at the congress. It was whispered that the women of the Belgian delegation felt they could not attend the sessions and sit in conference with German delegates who had 'consented' at least by silence, to the invasion and desecration of their country. Adele Schreiber, of Berlin, a lately-elected member of the national German parliament, and Adelhaide Popp, of Vienna, the distinguished Austrian writer, both of them delegates to the congress, met the situation and met it—greatly.

"An invitation was extended to the Swiss and French delegates and to individual members of the Italian, American and British delegations to be present at a special meeting in one of the halls of the Community House that sheltered the congress. Unfortunately there were no Belgian women to ask. But there were several Germans present. Before these representative women, numbering perhaps 100, Adele Schreiber, known chiefly in America as a writer, but better known in Germany as the guardian of childhood, rose with her white hair and young face—a personality like a hearth fire. She apologized, unofficially, as she needs must, for the assault by Germany on Belgium and for the needless devastation of northern France. And Adelhaide Popp, who more than any other writer, has made the world understand the life of the working woman, followed her, repeating the apology for Austria's sake, though still, perforce, unofficially.

"It was, indeed, a high moment. A moment the women privileged to be present—some of whom had come to the congress over abysses of pain—will never forget. Even now as I write, it grips me by the throat.

"The other moment came on the opening Sunday when Maude Royden preached from Calvin's pulpit in the historic cathedral of Saint Peter, whose beginnings date back from the tenth century. There is no way of knowing whether stern old John Calvin turned in his grave that Sunday morning when the girlish figure of the woman preacher, in her Geneva cap and gown, slowly mounted the winding stairs of the pulpit from which he used to thunder. As this first woman ever granted the right to speak in the great Geneva cathedral stood there in Calvin's pulpit, facing an audience of thousands drawn

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Wife of Canada's New Premier

Mrs. Meighen is well known to many Westerners, having lived in the West since she was a small girl. She is the mother of three children, Teddy, aged 14; Max, aged 11, and Lillian, aged 10. For the first time in almost 30 years there are children in the home of Canada's premier.

Farm Women's Clubs

This Should Work

IN the membership drive now being keenly contested at Bentley, the ladies scored a point when they wrote the following letter to prospective members: "The U.F.A. and the U.F.W.A. are holding a contest to increase their membership, the losing side to give a supper for the winners. Although the objects of our associations are similar, we are very desirous that the gentlemen put up this supper, and the undersigned U.F.W.A. committee of three has been appointed to devise some means of securing this increase in membership and incidentally to win the supper!"

Our strength lies in organization. We are inviting you and every other farm woman to join our ranks for the social and economic good you will each get through our organization which stands for equity, education and advancement of the rural people. The many important questions we will have to consider will need the combined efforts and sympathy of both men and women. Will you join us? Committee, Mrs. J. C. Carrott, Mrs. E. J. Wyatt, Mrs. Fred. Ellsworth."

Club Briefs

We are planning some very interesting times for 1920. We are greatly interested in rural school improvement.—Miss J. Chalmers, secretary, Millarville and Priddis U.F.W.A.

The U.F.W.A. welcomes the following new locals: Judah—Mrs. B. T. Anderson, secretary, Box 28, Peace River. Stoney Plain—Mrs. A. Klapper, president; Mrs. Murdock, McKinley, secretary. Ardenville—Mrs. E. A. Barr, president; Mrs. T. J. Bailey, secretary. Locerna—Mrs. Robt. Seale, secretary, Lovernia, Sask.

One of the local's most interesting events was a banquet in honor of our returned soldiers, the funds being sent to the Frank Sanatorium for wounded soldiers. A joint rally in September, proved very successful, the pleasure being due in large measure to our speakers: Mrs. S. C. McKinney, Mrs. Sears and others. We are always ready to help the needy in any way possible; for instance, in making clothes for orphaned children. We find it advisable to have several committees handle our various interests such as social events, programs, lunch, flowers for the sick, membership, etc. "Something interesting" is arranged for each meeting.—Mrs. D. O. Sherman, secretary, Granum U.F.W.A.

We had a joint meeting with the U.F.A. Convention delegates' reports were given and a lunch was served in the U.F.A. rooms. About 60 people were present and all reported a good time. The U.F.A. Co-operative Association has given us two rooms, furnished, to use as rest rooms, and these are soon to be open to the public. We are to have a sale of home baking and farm produce to raise funds. We hope to do considerable work as soon as we get better organized.—Mrs. E. J. Southwick, Ledue.

We have finally got to a point where our work will not fall through. Our first meeting of 1920 closed with 22 members. I also have the names of five more for our next meeting. They all seem to be much interested, so now I think the hardest part of our work is over with.—Mrs. S. Mageau, secretary, Spirit River.

The Berrywater U.F.W.A. local held a successful box social. Despite the bad roads and cold weather, a good crowd gathered, and after a well-prepared program the boxes, which were put up and sold at auction, brought in the neat sum of \$39.25. Much credit is due our generous farmers, not forgetting our real, live auctioneer. Coffee was served and everyone enjoyed a hearty box supper, and later joined in games and dancing until the wee sma' hours of the morning.—Mrs. J. K. McLean, secretary.

We have had two interesting papers in our local, namely, The Tariff and How We Can Help Our School. Resulting from discussion on the latter subject, we bought one dozen rolls of paper towels and holder for the school. At the present time we are discussing the consolidated rural school, and this is claiming very general interest. The activity we have next in view is the purchase of an oil stove and utensils and the building of a cupboard in the school, which equipment could be used, not only for meetings, but for hot noon lunches.—Mrs. Annie Malcolm, secretary, Loyalty U.F.W.A.

Late Reports

The provincial secretaries of the Women's Sections of the various farmers' organizations have informed The Guide that complaints have reached them from local secretaries that reports are sometimes very late in appearing on the Farm Women's Club Page. Apparently the local secretaries are placing the blame for this on the provincial secretaries. The Guide wishes to exonerate the provincial secretaries. The reports are forwarded to us by the provincial secretaries soon after they are received in Central office.

It must be remembered that there are now many hundreds of farm women's clubs in these three prairie provinces. During the time when our paper is largest we have only six columns to devote to club reports. At present, when our paper is smallest, we have only three columns. We make a practice of keeping a large number of reports on hand, so that during absences from the office of the club page editor there is no possibility of the department being omitted for lack of material. Apart from that policy it would be impossible to print the reports as they come in, for they are received in greater numbers than we have space for them. Consequently we publish them as nearly in order of their being received as it is possible to do.

Personally we are glad the department is so popular that the complaint is that there are not enough reports being printed. But when local secretaries are placing blame for this state of affairs please bear lightly with the provincial secretaries. To the best of our knowledge they do their work well and promptly. But lack of space handicaps us in being as prompt as they are.—Editor, Farm Women's Club Page.

An outstanding event in our local's history was a district association picnic, which took place, as we think, on the very hottest day of the summer, but the attendance was estimated at 3,000. During the winter we held our meetings jointly with the U.F.A. Both executives appointed committees, each of which in turn have entire charge of the evening assigned to them, provide programs, refreshments, etc. The attendance has been excellent, the building being crowded each time. A collection is taken to defray current expenses. Everyone has helped to make these meetings a success.—Mrs. M. L. Dibble, president of Cereal U.F.W.A.

We have utilized some excellent local talent throughout the year, particularly at our Hallowe'en party. Previous to our organization at a U.F.W.A. local we had turned our energies to Red Cross work, but when the need for this lessened, we felt the need of a medium for getting together, and so our thoughts turned to the U.F.W.A. In the fall we enjoyed a visit from Mr. Higginbotham and Miss Kidd, of Central office.—Mrs. Hackett, Millarville and Priddis U.F.W.A.

Mrs. J. Pinkerton, secretary of Herschel W.G.G.A., reports the organization of a Girls' Club at that point, and are co-operating with other locals in that district in the establishment of a rest room in the town, the furniture to be donated by the different locals.

Owing to the busy season it was decided to arrange the next meeting place over the phone, and at this meeting plans will be made for the summer's work. Mrs. Pinkerton also reports that the nurse from the Bureau of Public Health will hold classes in their locality about the last of the month.

Mrs. G. Hill, secretary of Eyebrow W.G.G.A., writes the provincial secretary that their club is making good progress and having fine meetings. They expect to make G.G.A. Sunday on June 20th the best ever, and wish to have badges, "that people may see how many of us there are." Other locals in that neighborhood have been asked to join the Eyebrow G.G.A. for that day.

Mrs. J. W. Boutz, of Harris, Sask., who was formerly a W.G.G.A. director for that district, is at present visiting her former home at Las Cruces, New Mexico. Mrs. Boutz writes the Central office as follows: "One Friday night I helped to organize a farmers' society here, and they asked me to write for a copy of the constitution and other literature of the S.G.G.A., that they may use as models." So the infection spreads.

Our local is planning to install a hot lunch system in our consolidated school, and to this end we intend using a part of the government grant. We also expect to have Prof. Hooper, of the Claresholm school of agriculture, give us a lecture on vegetable gardening, in connection with school gardening, also on horticulture.—Mrs. W. C. Wallace, secretary, Parkland U.F.W.A.

A new local has been formed near Youngstown, to be known as the Rainbow U.F.W.A., Mrs. H. A. Weirtz assisting in the organization. Fifteen members have signed the roll; an encouraging beginning. The president is Mrs. Kota Hase, and the secretary, Mrs. Win. D. Walter, Youngstown.

We are making a loan of \$1.00 to the older children, whose mothers are members of the local, the money to be returned November 1, and the one who has made the most of his money will receive a prize. At our June meeting we expect to have a cheese demonstration. All our members seem interested and we hope to do more in the future.—Mrs. Josie B. Allred, Spread Eagle U.F.W.A.

We are in the dry district and therefore not very flush with money, which is quite a drawback to our membership. Nevertheless we are doing the best we can.—Mrs. W. A. Lyon, secretary, True Blue U.F.W.A., Whitla.

I may say our local is getting busy at last, and our objective is a community hall, something we need very badly. We made a start at our last meeting in serving tea at the close of our meeting. We invited the U.F.A. and they all came and helped out the financial part very well. We decided at our meeting to hold a bazaar in connection with our annual picnic, and we will distribute work at our next meeting. We also decided to try and have a district nurse placed in our municipality. We do want to be a benefit to the community, as we are in a rather slow, backward one, and it seems hard to get workers.—Mrs. Jean Francey, sec.-treas., Duffield U.F.W.A.

I am glad to say that we are having real good times at our U.F.W.A. meetings, and the women all through the district seem very much interested.—Mrs. M. W. Woodsworth, Crossroads local.

We have opened a box at our rest rooms for clothing and any pieces of flannelette or print the members wish to donate.—Mrs. E. J. Southwick, Ledue local.

Lift Off Corns with Fingers

Doesn't hurt a bit and "Freezone" costs only a few cents.



You can lift off any hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the hard skin calluses from bottom of feet.

Apply a few drops of "Freezone" upon the corn or callus. Instantly it stops hurting, then shortly you lift that bothersome corn or callus right off, root and all, without one bit of pain or soreness. Truly! No humbug!

Tiny bottle of "Freezone" costs few cents at any drug store.

FACE WAS FULL OF PIMPLES

For Three Years. Hard and Awfully Sore. Disfigured. Cuticura Heals.

"I had been suffering with a pimply face for three years. My face was full of pimples and they were hard and awfully sore. They festered and dried up, and were scaly, and disfigured my face. They caused me to lose a lot of sleep, and were awfully itchy, making me scratch and irritate my face.

"I started to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I used two cakes of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment when I was healed." (Signed) Clifford Yeomans, East Chezzelcook, N. S.

Use Cuticura for every-day toilet purposes. Bathe with Soap, soothe with Ointment, dust with Talcum.

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Dr. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for Inflammation of Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distempers, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly. Dr. Bell, V.R., Kingston, Ont.



The Doo Dads at the Fair

The Doo Dads are keeping up their fun this week, too. They are visiting Happyland, at the Fair Grounds. There are all kinds of things to do here. The Ferris Wheel takes the Doo Dads up in the air and down again. One little fellow wasn't quite in before it started and he will have an exciting ride if he only hangs on. The Roller-Coaster, winding in around the mountain, is another exciting thing to ride on. Off in the distance can be seen the Castle of Mystery, where the Doo Dads can have their fortune told. The Merry-go-Round is in full swing, with the old darkey at the steam organ. One little fellow looks as if he were going to get a free ride as his cane has caught

on one of the horses. Perey Haw Haw, like a true sport, is managing the Water-Shoot, but if the Cop doesn't take care he is either going to upset Doc Sawbones and the old lady, or his own boat. Sleepy Sam sat down under the lemonade and turned on the tap, with the result that he had a good drink before anyone found him out. But he soon will be stopped for the angry little Doo Dad is telling on him. Ice cream cones, soft drinks and many other good things can be bought in Happyland. The little Doo Dads on the bank, with the old man, can hardly believe that such wonderful times exist. Somebody is going to get hurt if that fellow with the sling isn't stopped. Let us hope there will be no serious accidents, anyhow.

Our Junior Clubs

Pineview Junior

At our regular meeting held on the 11th of May, we decided to start our semi-monthly meetings and picnics, beginning next Saturday. We have adopted your suggestion of making scrap books for the children's hospital, and have appointed Eva Mills to take this matter in charge. The money that we have on hand in our local is being devoted to the purchase of a skipping rope and bladder for our football. A committee of three have been appointed to purchase these. Laura Mills and Jane Jones were elected auditors to inspect the books.

I have received several interesting letters from junior locals, one from Madge Hooper, secretary of Verona Junior U.F.M., and another from Wilfred McKee, president Atlee Junior U.F.A., whose local was formed about the same time as ours. Mrs. Dora Burkholder has informed me that they have three junior locals in Excel, Alberta. They all seem to be doing very good work and making a success of their clubs.

We have allowed the older members to become hon. members of our junior local on the payment of 25 cents, and already have quite a number of honorary members. We are very pleased to know that we may have a space in The Guide for young people, and henceforth will try to send in reports regularly. I think this one will help to fill up part of those two columns.—Pearl Elliot, secretary, Pine View Junior U.F.M.

Juniors' Opinions of Sociability

The ideas of the boys and girls on the development of the social life of the community through the farmers' organization were especially apt in the Bowell U.F.A. competition.

"If ever anything was needed in some of these prairie districts, it is community spirit."

"We should not live these monotonous lives. Why, there is no reason for us to do so when there is a good organization like the U.F.A. to keep things going."

"Let all the people get together, have picnics, parties, dances, and card games, if they believe in that sort of thing. Then it would not be quite so lonesome on the farm if there was 'something doing' once in a while."

"Among other good things obtained from being a member is the care extended to one another in sickness and misfortune."

"We children like the social parts of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A., especially when they give a big picnic, as they did last summer."

"If the dullness of farm life could be overcome by organizing a U.F.A., then that in itself would be a lasting benefit to the people in their district. Some people never visit or attend fairs, concerts or socials, merely staying at home tending chores or working fields."

—Leonard Lockram, age 14.

Who can justly say that the farmers' organization has adopted a narrow class-interest policy, when even the farm boys and girls express its ideals thus:—

"The U.F.A. wants all the farmers to give their support to every good cause, and they can do this by joining the U.F.A. for the work of a thousand men is better than that of one."

"The U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. are doing good work everywhere in making good citizens of people from other countries, making those people feel that Canada is a country worth living in, and living for, and in the near future they will be of immense benefit to the various communities, and as many have come from countries where they have been oppressed these will appreciate the freedom of this great country."—Iris Wedderburn, age 12.

"The U.F.A. has helped farmers to be sociable with their neighbors and helps to prepare a person to become a good citizen for life."—Floyd E. Burk, aged 12.

"Every farmer who wants to secure justice and wants to prosper ought to join the U.F.A."—Ingvald Gleddie, age 14.

"If the U.F.A. movement hopes to be permanent and successful it must be democratic always."—Marjorie Babington.

"The farmers who do not join their organization are holding back the advancement of all, not only the organized farmers, but of all working classes."—Benajhar Peck, age 10.

Juniors on Co-operation

The benefits of co-operative purchasing brought forth the following points in a competition recently held under U.F.A. auspices in the vicinity of Bowell.

"Now is the time to get help from the U.F.A. Perhaps your neighbor wants machinery, coal, or something that you want, too. Well, in the next U.F.A. meeting, speak of your wanting such and such a thing. There will be a number of different farmers present who will want the same thing. Then all get together and get a car load through the U.F.A. Imagine the money you will save by doing this. Of course you have to belong to the U.F.A., but that is an easy obstacle to overcome, if you are not already a member."

"As an organization the U.F.A. has endeavored to teach the farmers to save money in the business of buying their necessities co-operatively, clubbing together and buying in large quantities or car-load lots; by so doing they save in freight and often save considerable in price, as they themselves get the profits, frequently quite large, which otherwise go into the pockets of the middleman. They also are organized as a selling body to find the best markets for the disposal of their farm products, stock and cattle, thus trying to get a better and fairer price for the products of their labor on the farm."

"Every farmer who wishes to cut down the high cost of living and begin to save money instead, should join the U.F.A."—Alice Jones, age 12.

"My father belongs to the U.F.A., and last spring the local bought a car

load of oats at a saving of 8c. to 10c. per bushel which amounts to \$180.—Donald Burk, aged 11.

"Tom: 'Say, Bill, this high cost of living is awful.'"

"Bill: 'Now it ain't so awful for me. I buy through the U.F.A.'"

"That is what thousands of people say. 'I buy through the U.F.A.'"—Eileen O'Brien, age 10.

Splendid Program

The Sydenham Juvenile Grain Growers organized on August 13, 1920. Miss L. M. Linfoot was the first supervisor. The meetings are held once a month. The program consists of readings, musical selections, and two papers, wherein the children tell of birds, animals, authors, poets, everyday things and inventors. The first two were taken up the first year, the second three, the next year, and now we are taking the last one. Also, at the close of each meeting, a contest is held and lunch is served.

The funds are collected from the fees, socials, and concerts. In 1919 our meeting day fell on Arbour Day, so we held a work meeting. The school was cleaned, the yards raked, and the gardens sown. Last year the Sydenham W.G.G.A. adopted a school at Bruno, and asked us to write to the pupils. We have been doing that ever since December, 1919. This year our association adopted a school at Canora, and we have been writing to them since March, also sent them our school paper.—Myrtle Bowman, secretary, S.J. G.G., Guernsey, Sask.

Junior Briefs

A Junior G.G.A. has been organized at Herschel, Sask., with Miss Minnie McCulloch as secretary. Miss McCulloch has written to the Central Office for copy of constitution, and other literature on Young Peoples' Work, and no doubt this will prove a good live club.

Nineteen of the twenty members of our local were present at the last meeting. We have been successful in rais-

ing \$14.70 for our treasury by selling refreshments one afternoon.—Fredrick Westberg, secretary, Atlee Jr. U.F.A.

The young people's local started off well and are going to do good work. They are challenging the U.F.W.A. and the U.F.A. to a competition for members during the month of May, the losers to give any entertainment the winners decide for.—Halkirk Jr. U.F.A.

A new junior local has been organized by twenty-two young people in the Lacombe district. Officers elected were Sandford Leader, president, and Guy Randall, secretary. The name chosen for the local is Spring Valley Jr. U.F.A.

The Countrywoman

Continued from Page 28

from the wide corners of the earth, there was a deep indrawing of the breath of the woman-part of the congregation. The sound was plainly audible. It was at once like a hush—like a sigh—like a cheer.

"There is no woman with a profounder influence in Great Britain than Maude Royden who preaches every Sunday in the City Temple, London, to packed congregations such as no British bishop can command. A passionate feminist, with the sense of humor such feminists often lack, she is a clear-eyed 'humanist' as well. The 'mother confessor' of hundreds of young women, housemaids and members of the peerage alike, young men seek her out for counsel also. It was almost appropriate, the occasion considered, that Miss Royden built her sermon, that Geneva Sunday, on the parable of the prodigal son. The lessons drawn from the story the woman preacher applied to the share of women in rebuilding, now the war is over, our civilization that has been feeding on husks. Women, she said, are peculiarly fitted for that rebuilding, since the new civilization, if it is to endure, must be built not on fear and hate, but on love."

Doc Wins the Motor Boat Race

Not all of the boys and girls will have seen motor-boat races. But most of you will have read about them and seen pictures of them.

Of course they had motor boats in Doo Land, most of them rather old fashioned and not very fast. Percy Haw Haw had an old side-wheeler that he was very proud of and always anxious for a race. A day was set for the races. Now Doc Sawbones was getting rather tired of Percy blowing about his old tub, so he decided to spring a surprise. He bought a dandy new, up-to-date motor boat and had it hid out along the lake shore so that no one knew about it. On the day of the races everyone was all ready and waiting for the start, but Doc Sawbones had not arrived with his boat. Suddenly he appeared around a bend in the shore and the starting signal was given.

The picture in the Doo Dad book shows the race at the most exciting time. Percy got away to a good start and was making fast time, but the Doc put on full speed and made a straight course for the winning post. He didn't even try to dodge the row-boat full of Doo



Dads, just cut right through the middle of it. He is going so fast that he is knocking the fish out of the water, and has poor Flannelfeet, the Cop, scared to death for fear the Doc will run into and burst up the winning post station. Sleepy Sam must have gone to sleep early in the race, for he has let his boat run onto a rock, the engine was blown up and it looks as though poor Sam will have to swim the rest of the way. The Doo Dads are all excited over the race and Doc's new boat. The movie camera man is busy taking pictures of it all, but the little Doo Dads are playing tricks on him that may spoil some of his pictures.

This picture of the motor-boat race is a dandy one on which to try what you can do in coloring. There are the fish, the boats, the trees and shore as well as the water, Doo Dads and pier. You don't know what fun you are missing by not having this picture and the dozens and dozens of other funny ones in the Doo Dad books. Write Doc Sawbones to send you that big, six-page colored folder that tells you all about the contest sheet, the cash prizes, and how he will help you to get the Doo Dad books free.

HURRY UP!



DOC SAWBONES.

290 VAUGHAN STREET, WINNIPEG, Man.

Dear Doc: Send me, right away, your great big colored folder, telling about the three Doo Dad Books. I want to know how I can get these books free—AND GET A HUSTLE ON.

My name is.....

My P.O. is.....Prov.....

I am.....years old. Boy or girl.....

HORSES AND PONIES

HORSES: HORSES: HORSES!!! A. LAYZELL Company Limited, Alberta Stock Yards, Calgary. Auction sales every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. 250 to 500 head always on hand. Owing to drought in Southern Alberta, horses are cheap. Car loads of one, two and three-year-old Clyde, Percheron and Shire colts can always be secured. Heavy work teams, mares and geldings and nice chunky horses at a snap. Write or wire us for prices—or better, come and attend our sales. Country and pure-bred sales a specialty. Phones: E. 5167 and E. 5499. Layzell & Durno, auctioneers for the company. 40tf

JAS. H. CROWE, GILBERT PLAINS, MAN. breeder and importer of pure-bred Percherons, both sexes, all ages. Buy a colt and mature your own stallion at your own price and terms. Maple Valley Stock Farm 1-1f

100 HEAD OF HORSES FOR SALE—ALL young heavy work stuff. Percheron and Clyde breeding. Will sell any number, and any reasonable offer accepted. Oscar Fitzmaurice, Viking, Alta. 28-6

SELLING—BEAUTIFUL PONY AND GLAD- stone buggy, \$175. The pony is worth the money. Surry and double driving harness, almost new, and in best repair, \$225. This is a sacrifice. G. C. Hewer, Nanton, Alta. 29-2

FOR SALE—PERCHERON AND BELGIAN stallions, on liberal terms, breeders' lien notes, 50c; stallion service books, 35c. J. H. Graham, Saskatoon, Sask. 12tf

RIVERSIDE FARM—CLYDESDALES AND hackneys. Stallions always on sale. Will Moodie, De Winton, Alta. 28-2

STRAY HORSE—THREE-YEAR-OLD BAY, Clyde. Owner can have full particulars by writing to Omer Lajeunesse, Debdon, Sask. 28-2

FOR SALE—WORK HORSES, CLYDE BREED- ing. Car load lots or smaller quantities. John Conn, Innisfail, Alta. 28-3

CATTLE

RED-POLLED BULLS FOR SALE—SPOTLESS Knot of Jean Du Luth (imported). Sire, Proctor Knot; dam, Spotty. Born February 14, 1917. Bull calf born February 1, 1920, sire, Spotter's Knot; dam, Prairie Belle. M. J. Howes & Sons, Millet, Alta. 30-2

FOR SALE—YOUNG HERFORD BULLS, aged eight months to two years. Perfection, Bonnie Brae and Refiner strains. Price reasonable. H. E. Robison, Carman, Man. 22tf

R. W. GARDNER & CO., LETHBRIDGE, ALTA., breeders of Scotch Shorthorns, invite inspection of stock or enquiries by mail. Herd Bull, Gainford Nonpareil. 109035. 28-4

SELLING—FIVE PURE-BRED RED-POLLED bulls, up to six months old; seven grade milk cows and four grade heifers. Write P. J. Hoffmann, Annaberg, Sask. 29-2

CANADA'S CHAMPION HERD OF RED Polls. Two choice bulls, 14 months old, for sale. Your choice, \$250. W. J. McComb, Beresford, Man. 30-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED TWO-YEAR-OLD Holstein bull—Johanna breed. D. S. Robb, 403 Huron & Erie Bldg., Winnipeg. 29-3

SELLING—REGISTERED RED-POLLED bull, 13 months, extra good individual, with pedigree. G. Pearson, Macoun, Sask. 30-4

SELLING—SHORTHORN BULL, 19 MONTHS; prize winner at local shows. John G. Corbett, Goodlands, Man. 30-2

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF GOOD GRADE young cattle. Write W. C. Brown, Macgregor, Man. 29-2

SELLING—REGISTERED ANGUS BULL, three years old, good breeder, \$200. Hudson car, cheap. Alvin Geddeke, Kindersley, Sask. 29-2

FOR SALE—85 HEAD YOUNG GRADE STEERS, dehorned. Apply James Tully, Strathclair, Man. 27-4

BROWNE BROS., NEWBURY, SASK., BREED ers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

SWINE

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY PIGS, MARCH and April litters, imported stock, \$25 to \$35 each. Booking orders for July litters. \$20 at eight weeks. M. J. Howes & Sons, Willow Farm, Millet, Alta. 29-2

DUROC-JERSEYS—EXTRA CHOICE, REGIS- tered, spring pigs, from championship stock, either sex, \$20 and \$25. E. C. Parle, Gwennawr Stock Farm, Brandon, Man. 25tf

BERKSHIRE BOARS—SEVERAL GOOD March boars, sired by two best sons of Ames Rival, champion, States fairs. \$40, \$45, \$50. James M. Ewens, Bethany, Man. 29-2

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS—CHOICE young stock, both sex, sire Bailey bred, for August and September delivery, \$12 to \$20. Chas. A. Kilpatrick, Provost, Alta. 29-4

REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE PIGS, 10 weeks, \$20; four months, \$25. Poland-Chinas and Tamworths, 13 weeks old, \$22. Papers free. W. J. Ferris, Sperling, Man. 29-2

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY BRED SOWS, due in August, September, October. Write for pedigrees and full particulars. J. W. Bailey & Sons, breeders and importers, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 30-2

MEADOWLAND FARM BERKSHIRES ARE better each year. Registered April and May pigs, \$20 and \$25 each. Unrelated pairs. Druid, Sask. 30-4

CHOICE O.L.C. PURE-BRED BOAR PIGS, FAR- rowed May 25; \$15. Pedigrees furnished. E. M. Holmes, Wiseton, Sask. 30-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED YORKSHIRES OF choicest breeding, both sexes. Alex. T. Webster, Box 225, Rocanville, Sask. 30-2

FOR SALE—18 SPRING PIGS, WEIGHING about 40 lbs. each; \$12 apiece. Apply to Wm. J. Sheane, Fairlight, Sask.

FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO

Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Eight Cents Per Word—Per Week

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified advertisements. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

SWINE—continued

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERKSHIRES. Choice boars and sows, all ages. D. A. Robertson, Heward, Sask. 28-4

PURE-BRED CHESTER WHITE PIGS—READY for July delivery. \$15 each. J. MacLachlan, Eskbank, Sask. 28-3

SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, LONG bacon type. \$15 each. Wm. H. Olive, Ellsboro, Sask. 28-3

BERKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE WINNERS. \$15 and \$20 each. Peter McDonald, Vinden, Man. 27-4

SELLING—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY pigs; of extra good breeding; ready; \$20 each. L. W. Leuschen, Lashburn, Sask. 27-4

TAMWORTHIS—ALL AGES, EXHIBITION quality. E. W. Manchester, Grainger, Alta. 30-8

PLEASANT VALLEY STOCK FARM—POLAND- Chinas, large type, April, May, June farrow, \$20 each, 10 weeks. E. W. Wilson, Fiske, Sask.

STOCK—Miscellaneous

PURE-BRED INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS— seven only, \$2.50 each; 50 Indian Runner baby ducks, five weeks, \$1.00 each; wolfhound pup, male, from good killers, seven weeks, \$10. John Van Bergen, Bruno, Sask.

FOR SALE—DUROC-JERSEY PIGS, EITHER sex; April and May farrow, \$25 and \$15; also three yearling Shorthorn bulls. Apply Leigh Bros., Viscount, Sask. 30-3

JOHN GRAHAM, CARBERRY, MAN., BREEDER of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Imported and home bred stock all ages for sale. 24-1f

BELGIAN HARES AND BLACK SIBERIAN hares, 12 weeks old, \$2.00 a pair; young canaries, \$10 pair. H. Lee, Springside, Sask.

DOGS

REGISTERED RUSSIAN WOLFHOUND PUPS, four months; parents very fast and killers; color, white with brown markings. Photo on request. Females, \$20; males, \$25. W. C. Davis, Springside, Sask. 30-2

IRISH AND GREY WOLFHOUND PUPS, \$20 A pair. Father and mother guaranteed to catch and kill any wolf. W. E. Sherritt, RR#No. 2, Foxwarren, Man.

WOLFHOUND PUPS FOR SALE—C. W. MUR- ray, Rokeby, Sask. 29-4

A Good Dog--A Paying Investment

Every farmer having livestock knows how really valuable a good cattle dog is at all times of the year. There is also the hunting dog, more particularly the wolfhound, not only as a means of protection, but a good killer will make considerable money for his owner during the fall and winter.

During the next two or three months there will be considerable demand for both of the above class of dogs, particularly pups, as the fall is a good season for all-round training of them.

Dog breeders having grown pups, as well as trained dogs, for sale, will find it decidedly to their advantage to advertise their offerings in the August and September issues of The Guide.

Our classified section has been wonderfully successful in making sales for dog advertisers during the past. It will be equally successful for you this coming season. As a means of reaching the prospective purchaser The Guide classified ads. have made good and deserve your fullest confidence and patronage.

Our ad. in your paper sold us out the same night that issue came out. Well pleased with the service The Guide gives.—Mr. Gordon Lintott, Raymore, Sask.

Had so many orders, it is simply impossible to reply to all, that I am sold out.—Mr. Neil Wilson, Heaslip, Man.

I write to thank you for the good success I had. One insertion was quite enough, I had lots of letters.—Mr. A. K. Johnson, McLean, Sask.

We Did It For Them—We Can Do It For You

Get Your Instructions to Us Early

The Cost is Small

Eight Cents Per Word Each Insertion—Payable In Advance

The Results Will Be Big

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—ROBT. BELL 30-H.P. REAR mount engine with Alberta boiler, in A1 shape; 36 x 60 Imperial separator, run two short seasons, in good condition; Cockshutt heavy engine gang, eight stubble and six breaker bottoms with 14 shares; two water tanks, pumps and hose. All in good working order. Can be bought on good terms to good party. Apply A. S. Read, Langbank, Sask.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST THRESHING outfits in this district. Geo. White 20-h.p. steam engine, Rumely 32-52 separator. Outfit worked 45 days. Always under cover when not in use. Tanks, pumps, and caboose. All in good order, ready for work. Price \$3,200 or will trade for land in a good district. R. G. Buchanan, Neepawa. 30-2

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—CASE 32 x 110 steam engine, tanks, 10-bottom Rumely plow, in Saskatchewan. Will sell separate. Will consider proposition to furnish power for large separator. Give full particulars. Robert Carmichael, Victor, Montana. 30-2

SELLING—25-H.P. REEVES STEAM ENGINE, excellent condition; six-furrow Reeves engine gang, breaker bottoms, nearly new; 1914 model Hudson automobile, excellent condition, new tires, snap, \$1,800 cash. R. G. Collins, Rouleau, Sask. 30-2

SNAP—BATTLE CREEK ADVANCE SEPARA- tor 36 x 56, fully equipped and in good working order. Also belt 150 ft. 8 in. 5 ply. Cash or terms to good party. Can be seen at premises, five miles north Bagot. Apply P. H. Cox, Bagot, Man. 30-3

TRACTORS FOR SALE AT SNAP PRICES— Bates steel mule, 15-22; Minneapolis C-O-D, 13-26; Universal, 20-40; Big Four, 30-60. Freight and duty paid your station. Minnesota Steel & Tool Co., 2701-36th Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.

SELLING—COMBINATION THRESHING OUT- fit, Stanley Jones separator, eight-H.P. Cushman engine, in good repair, on platform and trucks. Cash, \$390. Box 10, Kiddleston, Sask. 29-3

FOR SALE—AULTMAN-TAYLOR SEPARATOR, 27-42 new Garden City extension feeder, International gas engine, single cylinder, 12-25; cook, and bunk ears. Bargain; terms. Box 130 Carmangay, Alta. 29-3

SELLING—SAWYER-MASSEY COMPOUND steam engine, 32-H.P. Side Mount, best threshing engine on the market. In first-class shape. Cash, \$2,200; time, \$2,400. D. M. Robertson, Lawson, Sask. 29-3

FOR SALE—WATERLOO STEAM THRESHING outfit, 22-H.P. engine with 33-52 separator. In good shape. This outfit is a snap for the quick sale. For further particulars. Apply Box 21, Pinkham, Sask. 29-2

FOR SALE—RUMELY OIL PULL 30-60; Rumely Ideal separator, 36-60; Stewart sheaf loader and equipment. First-class combination. Best reference in neighborhood. Cheap for cash. T. P. O'Reilly, Munson, Alta. 29-4

SELLING—12-20 HEIDER ENGINE JOHN Deere three-furrow plow, plowed 700 acres. Red River special separator, threshed 20 days. Kept under cover. Will take horses in part payment. Box 35, Ste. Rose du Lac, Man. 30-2

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR SMALLER OUT- fit, Rumely 25-45 oil pull and 34-56 Ideal separator. Also new two-ton Smith Form-a-Truck. O. T. Mast, Markinch, Sask.

25-H.P. GAAR SCOTT STEAM ENGINE, TWO water tanks; 36-56 Manitoba Champion separator. Good condition. \$2,500. Terms to responsible parties. Phil Jones, Halbrite, Sask. 30-2

SELLING—22-H.P. STEAM PLOWING ENGINE 32-56 Great-West separator, seven-furrow eight-frame P. & O. plow, Stewart sheaf loader. Price, \$3,000. John Buckle, Rosser, Man. 29-2

SELLING—10-20 INTERNATIONAL TRACTOR, 28-4 steel Case separator, Ruth feeder and side fan blower. Ready to run. Price, \$1,200. Box 33, Hartney, Man.

FOR SALE—JACKSON COMBINATION SHEAF loader and carrier. Used two seasons. \$800. M. D. McCuaig, Box 712, Portage la Prairie, Man. 29-4

FOR QUICK SALE—BUFFALO PITTS SEPARA- tor, complete, 30-50, in fair condition. Price \$400 cash. Stewart McLachlan, Bagot, Sask. 29-2

FOR SALE—12 DISC BALL-BEARING COCK- shutt engine disc plow. Plowed 100 acres; guaranteed good as new. \$500, f.o.b. Myrtle, Man. E. L. Primmer. 27-4

OFFERING REEVES SEPARATOR, 40-63— Good repair; threshed three crops. \$1,450. \$450 cash; balance two falls. J. E. Milburn, Semans, Sask. 28-4

STEAM TRACTOR, 20-H.P.—TO EXCHANGE for auto, livestock, etc. Might consider good, young stallion part payment. What offers? Box 97, Berton, Man.

25-H.P. GEISER STEAM ENGINE, IN GOOD condition. 40 x 60 Geiser separator, tender and caboose. Would trade steamer for gas engine. O. Paulson, Abbey, Sask.

SELLING—CASE 36 x 58 STEEL SEPARATOR and 22 American Abell engine, fully equipped, \$1,500 or \$1,250 cash. Box 189, Russell, Man. 30-3

SELLING—STANLEY JONES 28-IN. SEPARA- tor with blower; also 10-h.p. Galloway gas/line or kerosene engine, in good order. \$850. Arthur Lightfoot, Grandview, Man.

SELLING—GRAND DETOUR ENGINE GANG, four-furrow stubble and three breaking bottoms. In first-class shape. \$325 cash, f.o.b. Chauvin, Alta. James Semple.

FOR SALE—MOODY SEPARATOR 36-38, IN good running order. H. C. Bailey, Elm Grove, Man. 28-3

SELLING—12-25 CASE TRACTOR, GOOD RE- pair; completely overhauled. \$900 cash. G. C. Hewer, Nanton, Alta. 29-2

SELLING—AULTMAN-TAYLOR 27-42 SEP- arator. Good condition. Box 134, Earl Grey, Sask. 29-6

WILL TRADE HORSES FOR SMALL FARM tractor and plows. Wm. Wright, Rapid City, Man. 29-4

FOR SALE—JACKSON SHEAF LOADER AND carrier, 1919 model, and extension feeder. McKenzie Thresher Co. Ltd., Indian Head, Sask.

FARM MACHINERY—Continued

SELLING—20-INCH WISCONSIN BREAKER. Nearly new, bought power lift. Earl Harrington, Greenshields, Alta. 30-2

WANTED—42-INCH GARDEN CITY SELF-feeder. In good condition for cash. Fossay Bros., Dacotab, Man. 30-2

40-62 MINNEAPOLIS SEPARATOR. IN FIRST-class shape. Cheap for cash. Reason for selling engine too small. Charles Burwell, Gray, Sask.

FOR SALE—ONE 10-20 TITAN TRACTOR AND triple plow. In good shape. Used very little. J. C. Jensen, Macgregor, Man.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK—Fordson tractor, complete with pulley. J. G. Knox, Tuxford, Sask. 30-2

SEVERAL SETS SIX - TON PITLESS SCALES for sale. Accurate weighing. \$150, f.o.b., Crystal City. H. C. Colter, Crystal City, Man. 30-4

FARM LANDS

DESIRABLE THREE-QUARTER SECTION, SIX miles north of Sedgwick, Alta., on C.P.R. main line, one-eighth mile from good school, half-mile from church; high laying, dark loam land, 125 acres in poplar and willow, about 50 in fallow. 55 in spring crop, looking fine, the rest in pasture. All ground broken from six to eight inches deep and some is subsoiled to 10 inches. No expense spared to make farm drought proof. Eight head high grade range cattle, I.H.C. tractor, three-bottom gang plow, tandem disc, packer, culti-packer, harrows, riding weeder, double disc drill, fuel tank storage, oil barrels, small tools, etc. bank barn basement with tool storage overhead; two large, well-built granaries, 26x28 cottage; 175 feet artesian well, engine connected and piped into house, hot and cold water, enamel bath, telephone, household goods, Ford runabout. Everything goes, \$18,000. This place only needs the barn completed and good silo and feeding sheds to make it worth \$60 per acre. Difficulty of getting good farm manager and business cares, heavy here, only reason for selling. C. W. Utzman, 250 Baynes St., Buffalo, N.Y. 29-2

GOOD MIXED FARMING LANDS—IN CENTRAL Alberta and Saskatchewan are rich park lands, open prairie, ready for the plow, interspersed with trees which afford excellent shelter for stock. Here grain growing, dairying and livestock raising are being carried on successfully. The country is ideal for mixed farming. The Canadian Pacific Railway is offering a large area of these fertile lands in the neighborhood of Lloydminster and Battleford. These rich districts will become the home of thousands of prosperous farmers. Near Lloydminster the world's prize oats have been grown and butter of the highest quality is made. A man can soon become independent of a farm here. These lands can be bought now at prices averaging about \$18. You pay down 10 per cent. If land is purchased under settlement conditions no further payment of principal until end of fourth year, then 16 annual payments. Interest is six per cent. Write to Allen Cameron, General Superintendent, of Lands, C.P.R., 955 First Street East, Calgary, Alberta. 30-6

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—IF YOU ARE thinking of moving to a warmer climate, there are unlimited opportunities for farmers in B.C. Our farm selling organization reaches every part of this province, and in every district we can offer you small chicken ranches, fruit farms, dairy and mixed farms and cattle ranches. The Okanagan district, the Cariboo, Fraser Valley and Vancouver Island, also large tracts in Northern B.C. are carefully worked by our branch offices, and you can rely upon good service. Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe Street, Vancouver. Branch offices at Kelowna, Chilliwack, Cloverdale, Mission, Victoria. 20 tf

167-ACRE MID-WEST FARM, \$6,700 WITH crops, horses, 10 cows, two heifers, bulls, sows, poultry, wagons, harness, disc harrows, cultivator, gas engine, separator, full line tools, lot growing crops included for quick sale, easy terms; on improved road, near railroad town, first-class tillage, wire fenced pasture, owner refused \$2,000 for standing timber; orchard, berries, dwelling, large barn, silo, etc. Details this and smaller equipped farm for \$2,500. Page 81, Strout's Big Illustrated Catalog Farm Bargains, copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 1135 B.G., Plymouth Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE—IMPROVED AND unimproved, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Write us for particulars stating size of farm, district and other requirements. Full information supplied without delay. In many cases a small cash payment and reasonable terms can be arranged. The Royal Trust Company 436 Main Street, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—320 ACRES, 300 CULTIVATED, 125 wheat on summerfallow, 5 rye, 30 flax, 30 oats; all growing splendidly. Three miles from Bounty fair buildings. I fully believe the crop will sell for more than \$8,500. Farm, crop, stock, implements. Price \$24,000. J. E. Weir Bounty, Sask. 28-4

FARM FOR SALE—GOOD HALF-SECTION near Loreburn, Sask., 280 acres, cultivated; good buildings, good water, graded roads. Price \$35 per acre. For full particulars write Alfred Carey, Rosemae, Sask.

FARM—383 ACRES, 200 CULTIVATED, REST hay and pasture, good buildings, best soil, plenty water, \$28 acre; 30 cattle, 14 horses; complete machinery. Eugene Boisson, Kinistino, Sask. 29-3

I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description and cash price. Morris M. Perkins Columbia, Mo. 27-5

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr. 8tf

IF YOU WANT TO SELL OR EXCHANGE YOUR property write me. John J. Black, 47th St., Chippewa Falls, Wis.

SELLING—320-ACRE FARM, 50 ACRES NEW breaking, fenced, \$2,000 buildings; town, three miles, school, two; \$30 acre, \$7,000 cash. W. H. Watt, St. Gregor, Sask.

SEED GRAIN

SELLING—FALL RYE, \$2.50 BUSHEL, GROWN on breaking, bags extra. D. J. Landers, Ragot, Man. 24-8

FALL WHEAT, PRAIRIE BRED, WELL EN-dorsed. Fall rye, clean, \$2.85 bushel quantities; sacks 45 cents. Brantch Seed Company, Moose Jaw, Sask. 28-3

SELLING—SOW FALL RYE AND GET WILD oats under control. Test 100 per cent, germination. Sample on request. A. Hawker, Drinkwater, Sask. 29-3

SELLING—600 BUSHELS FALL RYE, \$2.40 bushel. Guaranteed clean. F. G. Taylor, Oak Lake, Man. 29-3

WANTED—AT ONCE, 200 BUSHELS FALL RYE, Jno. N. Boritz, Harris, Sask. 29-2

SELLING—200 BUSHELS FALL RYE, \$2.50 sacked; f.o.b. Oliver Eby, Guernsey, Sask. 28-3

SELLING—300 BUSHELS FALL RYE, J. G. Knox, Tuxford, Sask. 30-3

LIVESTOCK COMMISSION DEALERS

SHIP YOUR LIVESTOCK TO UNITED GRAIN Growers Limited, Livestock Department, St. Boniface, Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw, and thus be sure of getting every last cent of value together with any premiums that are going. If desired, all shipments can be fully insured. Write for particulars. Purchasing stockers, feeders and breeding heifers, giving personal attention and securing special and free freight rates and Government expense refund attended to for you. Any district wishing to develop co-operative livestock shipping can have the service of one of our organizers free of charge by writing our nearest office. United Grain Growers Limited, St. Boniface, Calgary, Edmonton Moose Jaw. 4tf

STAPLES & FERGUSON, COMMISSION DEAL-ers in horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man. All shipments carefully handled. Orders placed with us get special attention. Try us and be convinced. Weekly market letter sent you on request. 9tf

WANTED—LIVE HOGS, VEAL CALVES AND beef cattle at all times. Stock must be in good condition. Top prices paid, and prompt returns. References: The Canadian Bank of Commerce, E. Kirby, City Market, Saskatoon, Sask. 27-5

SITUATIONS

ADVERTISER WOULD LIKE TO GET IN touch with young to middle aged man having thorough knowledge of berry growing and marketing, but with insufficient capital to make good start. Anyone having practical experience on these lines and able to give good references is invited to correspond with view to joint working agreement. I have the land ready for planting in one of best localities in Lower Fraser. Give full particulars of your experience in first letter. Box 36, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

EARN MONEY AT HOME—WE WILL PAY \$15 to \$50 weekly for your spare time writing show cards. No canvassing. We instruct you and keep you supplied with steady work. Write or call. Brennan Show Card System, 50 Currie Building, 209 College Street, Toronto, Ont. 29-2

WANTED—SALESMAN TO REPRESENT ON-tario stock food manufacturer in Western Canada. Man with intimate knowledge of the West, and in this line preferred. Give full particulars as to experience, salary expected, etc., to E. O. Manchec, 45 Jarvis St., Toronto. 29-2

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

VICTORY BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD J. B. Martin, 232 Curry Building, Winnipeg.

WE PAINT BARNS AND HOUSES—THE RE-liable Painters, Suite 2, St. John Block, Winnipeg.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAM-arae and willow fence posts. Write for car load prices, delivered. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.

BEEES, HONEY and SUPPLIES

NEW CROP IN JULY—WEIR BROS., 60 CHES-ter Avenue, Toronto, Ont. 10tf

PATENTS AND LEGAL

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Sheep for Clearing Brush

Throughout the prairie provinces there are many good examples of the value of sheep for clearing light brush land. On the ranch of Samuel Unsworth, Piapot, Sask., one may see a tract of land on which his high-grade Oxford Downs have done very effective work. They eat buds and leaves as high as they can reach, and all rose bushes, snow berries and willows under an inch in diameter are killed beyond the possibility of recovery. When some wise old ewe embraces a thick willow with her fore legs and shoves hard, the top bends and she pushes along till she may stand over the untouched morel, brought to ground and held securely under one arm. She has not long to enjoy it by herself, however, for the first flock mate to discover such a treasure being selfishly consumed beats a protest and a scurry of hoofs brings a family from every point of the compass, all of whom remain till the stalk is as bare as a whip. By this means many willows of considerable proportions are reduced.

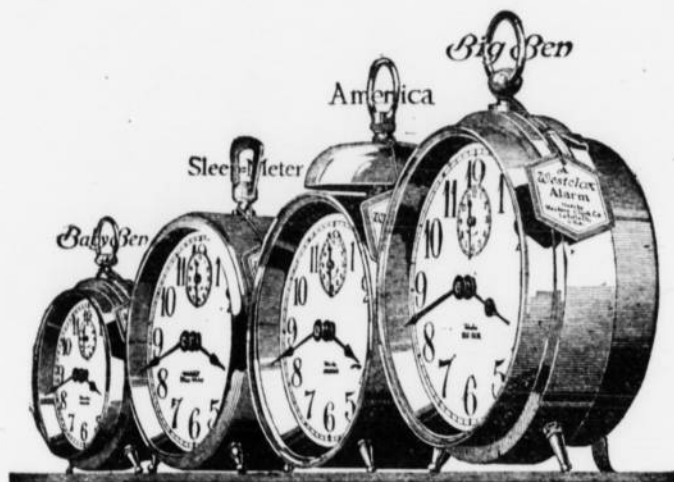
The sheep relish the early growth which the leaf buds make in the spring, and the total amount supplied to the ration by browsing helps solve one of the hard problems of early pasture. Budding leaves seem to have a tonic effect which is thought to be beneficial. The sheep on the Unsworth ranch were in a thriving state and the lamb crop was relatively high.

As soon as the brush stalks are stripped of leaves, the grass takes possession of the unshaded ground and becomes well established by the second year. Three years' browsing makes the stalks so brittle that the small stuff may all be broken down by tramping. Mr. Unsworth says sheep are the equal of goats for brush destruction.

The weight of the wool clip from this flock shows that on young, healthy sheep, practically none of the fleece is torn out by the brush. The prevalence of a large amount of rose bushes might increase the loss in this respect. Those sheep which do lose wool in the scrub usually lose the whole coat, but this is confined to the very old ewes. This loss is perhaps heavier in this flock than would be the general experience, because Mr. Unsworth does not slaughter his old ewes but allows them to procreate as long as they will. The value of one more lamb raised is worth the cost of a year's keep for the ewe on such cheap pasture. The assurance was given that sheep would pay for brush pasture in the course of four years, and at the end of that time its value would be much enhanced because the browsing propensities of the woolies would have greatly increased the grass yield.

MACDONALD'S
PRINCE of WALES
CANADA'S FAVORITE CHEW
SINCE 1858





Four well-known Westclox

YOU like an honest clock for the same reason you like an honest man. You can depend on what it says.

Westclox alarms make and hold so many friends because they run and ring on time.

The secret of their dependability is inside the case—Westclox construction.

The wheels turn on needle-fine pivots of polished steel. Friction is greatly reduced; the clock runs more smoothly and gives you longer service.

Big Ben, America, Sleep-Meter and Baby Ben are the four top-notchers of the Westclox line. But all Westclox alarms have this same construction. The men who make Big Ben take pride in making every Westclox right.

It will pay you to look for the Westclox mark of good timekeeping on the dial and tag of the clock you buy. Then you will have a timekeeper that you can depend on for honest, faithful service.

Western Clock Co., Ltd., makers of Westclox
Peterborough, Ontario

Can You Beat These Prices?

When buying a Moody you don't pay exchange or duty



Write for free information how to keep the weeds out of your farm.

No. 2 30-38 Moody, right size for Fordson or 10-20 Tractor.

The No. 2 30-38 Moody as shown in the above cut, fully equipped, price \$972. The New Moody Victor 22-36, with undershot cylinder, fully equipped with Langdon feeder, automatic grain weigher, windstacker, price \$1,525.

The New Favorite, manufactured by Ernst Brothers, of Mount Forest, Ontario. Undershot 22-36, fully equipped with Garden City feeder, grain weigher, windstacker, price \$1,450.

If you want a smaller separator get our No. 6A Moody Champion; practically the same design as our No. 2 shown in the above cut only smaller, requiring from 9 to 14 horse power. Price \$560 and up, according to equipment.

Over 20,000 Moodys used in Canada. Write us for book of testimonials. See what the users say. For further information, cash and time prices, write the following distributors:

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The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., July 23, 1920.

WHEAT—Chicago market appears to have steadied down around \$2.60 for December, fluctuations not being nearly so rapid as during the first week of trading. Winnipeg Exchange apparently not anxious to open trading until satisfied actual deliveries of wheat may act somewhat as a balance wheel. If Chicago December is worth \$2.60 today, the present rate of exchange should make our wheat for the same delivery around \$2.90 to \$3.00 at the head of the lakes.

OATS—General rains throughout the West appear to have saved the situation in all but exceptional cases. This has encouraged selling on all markets to a certain extent. Cash oats have been in fair demand at prevailing spreads, but no special enquiry. At the moment they are worth 23 cents over October, which is accounted for by the actual scarcity of the grain. December oats are practically 30 cents under cash, and while we figure that 834 cents is not by any means an exorbitant figure for 2 C.W. oats for December delivery, it is possible that all futures may go lower on good crop weather.

BARLEY—July or cash article very firm. Good demand for option grades and all surplus barley apparently cleaned up. Exporters are unable to accept orders on account of the difficulty of getting the grain, and while this condition lasts it is reasonable to expect that values may be maintained.

FLAX—Optimistic reports on crop encourage selling. Crushers not showing any great interest in our market as supplies are negligible. Good crop prospects the main bearish feature, and any damage would, no doubt, cause sharp reaction.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	July 19 to 24 inclusive	Week Ago	Year Ago
	19 20 21 22 23 24	18 19 20 21 22 23	19 20 21 22 23 24
Oats—			
July 119½	118 115 115 113 113 116½	91½	91½
Oct. 92 91½	91½ 91 89½ 88½ 90½	84½	84½
Barley—			
July 151½	151½ 150 150 154 158 148 127½	127½	127½
Oct. 140½	138½ 137½ 137 136 135 137½ 121½	121½	121½
Flax—			
July 382 382½	366 367 360 351 363 595	595	595
Oct. 382 379½	366 365 359½ 351 364 564½	564½	564½

Stock heifers	\$ 6.00 to \$ 7.00
Fat butcher bulls	7.00 to 8.00
Common to good	5.00 to 6.75
Fat oxen	7.00 to 8.00

Stockers and Feeders

Stockers and Feeders	\$ 6.50 to \$ 9.00
Best milchers and springers	75.00 to 90.00
Common	50.00 to 75.00
Hogs, selects	18.50
Heavies	15.00 to 17.00
Sows	15.00 to 16.00
Stags and boars	7.00 to 10.00

CALGARY

This week's Alberta Stock Yards receipts: Horses, 344; cattle, 2,147; hogs, 686; sheep, 1,035. Last week's receipts: Horses, 172; cattle, 1,131; hogs, 512; sheep, 2,426. Corresponding week a year ago: Horses, 760; cattle, 4,733; hogs, 1,407; sheep, 621.

CATTLE—Receipts for the week were lighter until Thursday, when there was a fair quantity of stock cattle received. There was a weaker tone to the market generally, although choice cattle held about steady. The strike of the local packing plant men still continues, and has had some effect on the market, the demand being hardly up to the normal standing. There are many enquiries for stockers, with a preference for feeder steers, and it is probable that there will be considerable trading in this line during the next month. Good choice steers are selling from \$9.50 to \$11.00, butcher cows \$9.00 to \$9.50, bulls \$5.00 to \$5.50, medium butcher cattle are selling from \$7.00 to \$8.50, stocker steers are worth from 8.00 to \$9.50, according to weight and quality, and stocker cows from \$6.00 to \$6.50. Top price on cattle a year ago, \$11.75.

HOGS—Receipts were heavier than last week, and the buyers not too keen for the offerings. United Grain Growers sold a few on Wednesday at 19 cents. Thursday's hogs brought \$18.50, and some \$18.75, and Friday's offerings sold at \$18.75. Top price on hogs a year ago, \$23.50.

SHEEP—There is little change in the sheep market, good butcher stuff would, however, sell readily at prices about the same as last week.

The Livestock Market

WINNIPEG

July 23, 1920.

United Grain Growers Limited, Livestock Department, report as follows: Receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, for the week ending Friday, July 23, as follows:

Cattle, 2,222; sheep and lambs, 630; calves, 364; hogs, 2,345.

Prices on killing cattle are quotable a shade stronger than last week. The splendid rain that have fallen throughout the west will do untold good to the pastures that will go a long way to holding back what was beginning to look like a serious run of unfinished cattle on this market.

Select hogs holding steady at \$18.50, but packers are tightening up a little on grades.

The sheep market at present is absolutely stagnant and we would advise against shipping sheep at the present time, except small bunches of choice lambs.

Do not overlook bringing health certificate with all cattle shipments.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present.

Butcher Cattle

Extra choice grass fed	
steers	\$10.50 to \$12.50
Fair to good steers	9.00 to 10.25
Common steers	6.50 to 9.00
Choice fat cows	9.00 to 10.00
Medium to good	7.00 to 8.75
Canners and cutters	3.50 to 5.00
Feeding cows	5.00 to 6.00

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, July 19th to July 24th, 1920, inclusive

Date	Wheat Feed	OATS	BARLEY	FLAX	RYE
		2 CW 3 CW Ex 1 Fd 1 Fd 2 Fd	3 CW 4 CW Rej. Fd	1 NW 2 CW 3 CW	2 CW
July 19	171	120½ 117½ 116½ 115½ 112½	178½ 146½ 141½ 141½	382 378 332	213
20	171	118½ 115½ 115½ 113½ 110½	178½ 146½ 141½ 141½	383 378½ 324	215
21	171	115½ 112½ 112½ 110½ 107½	175 145 135 135	366½ 362	215
22	171	115½ 112½ 112½ 110½ 107½	175 145 135 135	367½ 363	220
23	171	113½ 110½ 110½ 108½ 105½	177 149 134 134	360½ 356 304½	210
24	171	113½ 110½ 110½ 108½ 105½	153 137 137	351½ 347 296	215
Week ago	171	117½ 114½ 113½ 112½ 109½	175 143 138 138	363 359 314	213
Year ago	175	92½ 89½ 88½ 88½ 83½	127½ 123 117½ 117½	602 592 515	135

"1920 Special" Tractor



With Chain Drive

\$885.00

Self-feeder

A. STANLEY JONES

CO. LTD.

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SASKATOON

WE PAY FREIGHT

Complete Outfits, \$750 up, Threshers alone \$275 up. Get our catalog.

THRESHERS FOR ANY ENGINE FROM 3 H.P.

We have a thresher ready. Are you ready for it, or are you going to wait and be passed by and left? Money paid buying this machine is investment. Money spent for a threshing bill is an expense; what are you wanting?

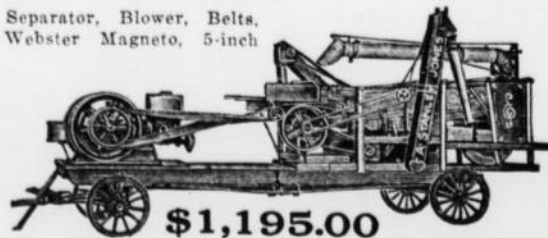
EXPENSE, OR INVESTMENT?

No. 4 Combination 28-36 Separator, Blower, Belts, Clutch, 11 H.P. Engine, Webster Magneto, 5-inch Trucks.

\$1,195.00

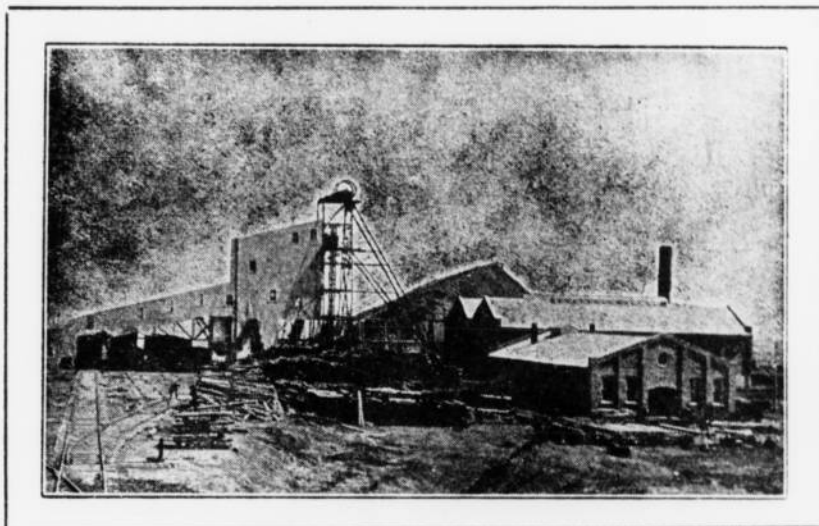
No. 9—"1920 Special" with 15 H.P. Engine, Blower and Self-Feeder.

\$1,399.00



\$1,195.00

ALBERTA COAL



Increase in Freight Rates

You will pay from \$1.00 to \$1.50 a ton more for your coal if you wait another month. Is it worth while? In all probability the freight rate increase will go into effect about the 1st of September. Is that money worth more to you or the Railroad Company?

Get your coal before the grain starts to move

Often there is a serious car shortage just in the busy grain season. Who is responsible? To a large extent those who hold off buying their fuel supply 'till the fall. From one of the fields alone last year there were 25,000 cars of coal shipped—practically all **after** the grain started to move. A large majority of those cars would have been available for hauling wheat if people had got the habit of buying their coal during the summer months.

Buy your coal now and do your share in preventing a car shortage this fall.



Government of the

Province of Alberta

The Mines Branch

BUY COAL NOW!

The Canadian Railways have applied for an increase in freight rates of 30 per cent. This will increase the cost of coal in Manitoba from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per ton, and in Saskatchewan up to \$1.25 per ton.

The application of the Railways is to be heard on August 10th by the Railway Commission sitting in Ottawa. The Canadian Government Railways are giving their fullest support to this application.

Many people think that the increase will be made effective September 1st, in order to get the full effect in the movement of this year's crop. It is still possible to order coal for immediate shipment from the mines, but when the effect of this freight rate increase is realized, the mines will be deluged with orders for shipment at the present freight rate.

And once the Crop begins to move the Railways will have more than they can handle.

Take your coal at once if you live near a U.G.G. coal shed. If you don't—fill in this coupon—mail it today, and by prompt action we can probably get your coal to you in time to escape higher freight rates and the inevitable freight congestion that will prevail within a few weeks.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS
LIMITED

Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon,
Calgary, Edmonton

I want to get my coal in before there is freight congestion and before higher freight rates prevail. Advise by return mail how to get good coal at once at lowest cost.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

See what the Alberta Government says
on the preceding page.

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The Organized Farmer in Business

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